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WASHINGTON.

Progress in the House on the Tariff Bill.

Further Testimony in the Freedmen's Bureau Investigation.

A Rush of Business in the Senate.

Speculations Concerning the Funding Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The tariff debate to-day was somewhat exciting in the latter part of the afternoon. Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, is one of the owners of the Bessemer steel right in this country, and the fact that he voted on every question affecting this interest, and always for the highest rates of duty, stirred up a good deal of feeling in the House. Several attempts were made to get the rule enforced against him, but all were unsuccessful. There was some effort to change the rate yesterday fixed on Bessemer steel railway bars, but this, too, was unsuccessful, and it remains at $28 per ton, which is $6.00 below the figure recommended by the Ways and Means Committee, and $14 above the present rate. Only three paragraphs of the bill were finished to-day, and in each the committee was beaten, as usual, by majorities ranging from two up to eleven. The rate on steel car wheels was reduced from 3½ cents to 3 cents, and on railway frogs, fishbars, crowbars, &c., from 3½ cents to 2½ cents per pound, while there was an entire change as to classification steel wire and some reduction on the committee's rates. There is but one more paragraph on steel, viz., springs, and nickel will probably be reached to-morrow.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION

was resumed to-day. Mr. Vandenburg, of New York, of the American Building Block Committee, who sold the patent right for this district, testified that good material could be produced under the patent, but, through carelessness, that made here was almost entirely worthless. Dr. Byron Sunderland, Second President of the University, sent in the suppressed papers on the investigation into the safety of the main building, made by order of the Board of Trustees. Among them is one letter to the committee appointed, written after the investigation was concluded, giving his reasons for refusing to sign a card for publication, declaring the opinion of the committee to be that the buildings were safe. The reasons he assigned were that the material had been found too weak to permit of the usual tests by which engineers ascertained the strength of materials; that the building was cracked in several places from top to bottom; that portions of the wall were scaling off; that the architect himself did not dare to go on with the tower part till extra strengthening columns had been put in to take the weight off the walls. The testimony has shown that in spite of this and other papers supporting it, a portion of the Trustees published the report that all had been found safe. The original reports from the first records of the university, showing the manner of the purchases of land, and irregular sale of lots, were put in by the prosecution. The first was a report to General Whittlesey, present Adjutant General of the bureau, made in June, 1867, to the board, when he was financial agent to sell lots. He says lands were purchased by the bureau after consultation between himself and General Howard, without the recommendation of the Trustees and against the opposition of some of them; that the site of the main building was selected and the excavation begun without consulting the Trustees. Finally the latter accepted the land, and, at the request of Whittlesey, gave the Executive Committee power to sell a portion of the land in city lots; that Whittlesey then, without consulting the Executive Committee, but on an order signed by General Howard and Prof. Bascom, two of the four members of that committee, sold one hundred and eighty lots valued at $195,000, and gave bonds for the deeds. The next paper submitted was a report of the committee appointed by the board as soon as they learned of these sales, to investigate the matter. The committee reported that these sales were wholly unauthorized and illegal, and that the action of the Trustees would be necessary to remedy the matter. The prosecution has called for papers to whom these 180 lots were sold, for the purpose of showing that under this secret disposition the bureau officers got the best lots.

SENATOR THAYER'S RAILROAD BILL,

granting lands for a railroad from Omaha, via the mouth of the Niobrara River, to a point near Fort Berthold, in Dakota, on a line with the Northern Pacific, which passed the Senate yesterday, gives twenty sections of land per mile for about 1,000 miles, or an aggregate of about 7,000,000 acres.

WASHINGTON CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

The City Collector of Washington made a speech last night in which he said that not one dollar of the city's income since Mayor Bowen came into office had been used in paying the previous indebtedness; that the account of the corporation is overdrawn $124,000; that in addition to this there are about $80,000 of unpaid checks, and that the city at the present time has at least $50,000 of floating indebtedness in addition to the funded debt; that the work in execution will foot up half a million of dollars; that not more than $75,000 will be realized by the tax sale, and that there is no source from which the money to pay the indebtedness can be realized.

THE DOCTORS AND THEIR DISAGREEMENTS.

The American Medical Association settled the question at issue from Massachusetts by admitting all delegates of that State, and voting that the matter presented by Dr. Stoner was something to be settled at home. The color question still remains in the hands of the Committee on Ethics, and may or may not be reported upon to-morrow. The South is largely represented in the association, and most of the delegates are wholly opposed to giving colored men any sort of show. It will be almost impossible, as was said last night, to get a direct vote on this question, because it is interwoven with several other questions growing out of the great quarrel among medical men of this district.

THE PROPOSED REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

An effort seems to be making in some quarters to create a sensation about the Republican caucus which is to be held some evening next week. The meeting is nothing out of the usual course of proceedings, and, so far as can be ascertained, the only business will be to choose the regular Congressional Campaign Committee to take charge of things in next fall's canvass. It is possible that some general resolution will be passed, but it is not proposed to do anything extraordinary.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate finally finished the calendar this evening after working at it under Mr. Anthony's rule for nine consecutive days. About 150 bills have been passed, and some fifty or sixty indefinitely postponed. It is probable that the general Appropriation bill will be taken up to-morrow.

THE FUNDING BILL

will not be reported till some time next week. The Ways and Means Committee meant to get it in to-morrow, but have been so busy with the Tariff bill for the last three days that they could not get it ready. The general impression on all sides is that they will provide for but one class of bonds.

EULOGY ON GENERAL M'PHERSON.

One of the features of to-day's session was the tender and eloquent tribute of Senator Warner to the memory of General McPherson.

DONATION TO THE WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

President Grant, to-day, gave $500 to the Wilberforce University, on the presentation of the case by Mr. Cousins, the agent, who is now here.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following nominations were sent in to-day: Thomas J. Harrison, Marshal of the Middle District of Tennessee; William McLennan, United States Attorney for Nebraska; Joseph A. Wheelock, Postmaster at St. Paul, Minn.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.

General G. K. Warren is detached, by order of the War Department, from duty in improving the Upper Mississippi River and the construction of the Rock Island bridge, and ordered to Newport, R. I.

LAKE HARBORS.

Colonel D. C. Houghton has been ordered to proceed to Chicago, to superintend the work of improving the harbors of Chicago, Michigan City, and New Buffalo.

QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

There will be a lively contest in the Senate over the House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 4th of July. Senator Morton and other strong party men are of opinion that it is too early to fix the time for final adjournment.

POLITICS IN OREGON.

Senators Corbett and Williams have despatches from Oregon which indicate that in the political campaign now in progress there the Republicans are making great headway. One despatch says that the repudiation plank in the Democratic platform has lost that party at least 500 votes among the business men of the State. There is more than enough to overcome the Democratic majority at the last State election.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

General Sherman has received a despatch from Sheridan, informing him that the Indians have taken possession of several small forts near Sully, and made prisoners of the garrisons. General Sheridan has again started for the front, and this time will go as far as Fort Sully. There now seems to be no doubt but that the Indians mean mischief.

Red Cloud, Chief, and twelve other principal men of the Sioux Indians, having applied for permission to come to Washington to see the President, in relation to their present condition. A telegram was sent from the War Department to their county, to-day, granting the request, and instructing the Indian Agent to make the necessary arrangements.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

to-day, debated at length the proposition requiring examination as to knowledge of Latin and Greek before admitting students of medicine.

A motion to admit the District of Columbia delegates was lost—143 to 104. Dr. Yandell, of Kentucky, moved that the District of Columbia be blotted out from the Medical Association. Laid on the table unanimously, and the Secretary was allowed to use his discretion as to embodying the names of the delegates from the District on the minutes.

The question of the uniform price for a course of medical lectures was discussed without any action.

The Committee on Nominations reported Prof. Stille, of Philadelphia, for President of the American Medical Association, with several Vice Presidents, and Prof. W. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, for Secretary.

The report was adopted.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the relative credentials of delegates.

It was voted that the next annual meeting be held in San Francisco, the railroads offering to reduce the fare one-half.

The Committee on Credentials for next year was appointed entirely from California.

During the afternoon session various medical papers were read. This evening the delegates, and ladies with them, were entertained at the Army Medical Museum.

ARMY SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION.

The army surgeons in the late war to-day organized a National Association of Army Surgeons.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: S. T. Day, of Fla., Consul at Winnipeg; Oscar Malmros, of Minn., Consul at Pictou; Thos. J. Harrison, Marshal of the Middle District of Tennessee. Postmaster—Joseph A. Wheelock, St. Paul, Minn.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of Seven of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, this evening, resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of the railroad on the 32d parallel to the Pacific Ocean, and for giving the franchise to the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company. The details of the bill granting the franchise are left for future consideration and the action of the general committee.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

SENATE.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The House concurrent resolution for adjournment *sine die* July 4 was discussed, a motion to table it having been rejected (13 to 14), until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

RECONSTRUCTION EXPENSES.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution to amend the act of April 20, 1870, relating to deficiencies for carrying out the reconstruction laws. Passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The calendar was taken up and bills passed as follows: To aid the construction of the Oregon Branch Pacific Railroad; authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad; for relief of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska.

A joint resolution donating condemned cannon to McPherson Monumental Association was passed.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to incorporate the International Society of the United States for the protection of Immigration. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were also passed: The House joint resolution to pay the widow of General Rawlins one year's salary as Secretary of War; to allow the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers of the army and navy; to define the intent of the act to allow Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, acting as Collectors of Internal Revenue, pay as such; the House bill to amend the Bankrupt act, relating to its operation in Territories.

THE OSAGE LAND BILL.

At 2:30 the calendar was completed, when Mr. HARLAN moved to take up the bill for the sale of the Great and Little Osage Indian Reservations, and the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory.

Messrs. RAMSEY and HOWE insisted on proceeding with the special order, the Franking bill.

Mr. HARLAN'S motion prevailed, but, pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MORGAN presented additional petitions asking Congress to abolish National Banks, redeem bonds deposited by them as security, and issue $50,000,000 in Treasury notes, and make the same receivable in payment of custom dues and all other taxes collected by the Federal Government, and to pay off $340,000,000 of the bonded debt.

LEVEE BILL.

Mr. WELLS reported a bill to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Levee and Drainage Company. Recommitted.

COMMERCE.

Mr. WELLS, also, from the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, reported a bill authorizing mail steamship service from New Orleans, monthly, to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Sisal, and Havana. Recommitted.

INFORMATION DESIRED.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all reports made by Brevet Major General Terry, relating to Georgia, not already communicated to Congress. Adopted.

CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL TERRY.

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a resolution reciting allegations that General Terry is causing citizens of Georgia to be arrested and tried before his military subordinates for violation of the laws of Georgia, refusing to allow them the benefit of the *habeas corpus* or trial by jury in civil courts, and requesting the President to state by what authority such things are done.

Mr. SHANKS and others objected.

Mr. BECK. Then I call for the regular order and give notice that I will object to every thing out of order from now till the 4th of July.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Census bill was agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Civil Service bill came up as the business of the morning hour, and was discussed by Messrs. Finkelnburg, Cobb, of North Carolina, in its favor, and Messrs. Maynard, Bingham, and Payne in opposition, and went over till to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL

was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the pending paragraph being that relating to steel railroad bars. After spending an hour and a half over the paragraph, it was agreed to as follows: "On steel railroad bars 2 cents per pound, and on all railroad bars made partly of steel, 1¼ cents per pound, and on metal converted, cast or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, $28 per ton."

The next paragraph was amended to read: "On steel wire, rolled or drawn, and wire of which steel shall be a component part of chief value, of less than one-fourth inch in diameter, and not less than No. 15, wire gauge, 2½c per pound and 20 per cent *ad valorem*; finer than No. 15, wire gauge, 3c per pound and 20 per cent *ad valorem*; *provided* that steel wire for strings of piano fortes and other musical instruments, and steel wire covered with silk, cotton, or other textile materials shall pay in addition 25 per cent *ad valorem*; *and, provided further*, that all steel in coils, not more than three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter or square, coated with zinc or other material, or not so coated, shall pay the same duty as steel wire."

The paragraph relating to steel railway frogs was amended by reducing the duty from 3½c to 2½c per pound.

The paragraph taking steel car wheels 3½c was reduced to 3c per pound.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A GENERAL ROW AMONG THE EDITORIAL FRATERNITY.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Fresh hostilities have broken out among the New York papers. Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, recently assailed the *Independent*. The latter paper to-day publishes a retraction, made by Hastings twenty-seven years ago, in which he acknowledges a wilful and malicious libel upon a gentleman without cause. The *Commercial* replies by calling the editor of the *Independent* a liar and other choice terms, and threatens to kick him at the earliest opportunity. The *Sun* makes a brief reply to the *Standard*, and calls its editor a liar and thief. The *Standard* republishes its article of yesterday, and makes a new assault upon the *Sun*. The *Star* prints a portion of the *Standard's* article, and joins in the fight, with some uncomplimentary remarks of its own. There are rumors of forthcoming interviews with pistols and canes. The *Tribune* and *Times* have not thrown mud at each other for several days. The *Tribune*, having caused the resignation of the *Times'* managing editor, is happy and calls upon other papers to be gentler and good natured.

WALL STREET.

The stock market was more quiet than yesterday, though there were fair transactions, with considerable fluctuations. Harlem was the sensation, owing to the report that the company was selling new stock to build its great depot, recently begun. The story caused a decline, and there was a corresponding advance when it was denied.

AID TO THE RICHMOND SUFFERERS.

Contributions for the Richmond sufferers are coming in fairly. A public meeting will be called to raise subscriptions. Ten thousand dollars have been subscribed already.

JAPANESE STUDENTS.

Five Japanese students have recently arrived; Two of them are sons of Prince Tazo, one of the members of the Grand Council of Three, the highest officials of Japan.

[To the Associated Press.]

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS ABROAD.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The reports that the Prussian Government had ordered the American railway securities to be stricken from the list of the different bourses in the kingdom are denied. German bankers says a body in Berlin which corresponds to our Chamber of Commerce, here, has issued a pamphlet warning the public against investing in American railway bonds.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNIVERSARY.

The Chamber of Commerce celebrates its one hundred and second anniversary to-morrow.

PARDONED.

President Grant has pardoned John D. McHenry, convicted of perjury in May, 1869.

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S SUCCESSOR.

It is reported that ex-Marshal Francis C. Barlow is to succeed District Attorney Pierrepont, July 1.

DIED.

The wife of John Brougham died yesterday.

THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN ILL.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, is dangerously ill of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

SMUGGLING.

The steward of the steamship Cleopatra has been arrested for smuggling cigars.

THE DEFAULTING BAILEY.

The recently published story, that ex-Collector Bailey is in Ohio, is pronounced untrue.

THE GUN-AND-BIBLE QUESTION.

The trial of Rev. C. B. Smythe terminated in his acknowledgment of his fault with extenuating circumstances, and the administration of a reprimand by the Presbytery.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS TO BE INDICTED.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge Barnard charged the grand jury to indict the organized body of vagabonds, loafers, and thieves infesting New York, known as prize-fighters.

MUSICAL INNOVATION.

The new Public Park Commissioners have decided upon a remarkable innovation. Hereafter the people are to have music on alternate afternoons at the Battery, City Hall Park, Madison Square, Tompkins Square, Washington Square, Mount Morris Square and Central Park.

LECTURE BY MISS O'GORMAN.

Miss Edith O'Gorman lectured on Catholicism at Cooper Institute last evening. She was sought to be interrupted by some persons in the audience, who were promptly removed by the police. After that all proceeded quietly.

MORRISSEY TO RESIGN.

It is stated that Hon. John Morrissey will soon resign his position as member of Congress, on account of ill health.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions shows a probable debt at the close of the year of $40,000.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC COALITION.

Sheriff O'Brien, Congressmen Fox and Morrissey, Ben Wood, and Smith Ely, threaten a coalition to operate against Tammany Hall.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The New Jersey, Hudson & Delaware, and the New Jersey, Hudson & Sussex Valley Railroad Companies have been consolidated under the title of the New Jersey Midland Railway Company.

RAILROAD LEASE.

ALBANY, May 4.—The stockholders of the Susquehanna Railroad Company have resolved to ratify the lease of the road to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Colored Equal Rights League.

HARRISBURG, May 4.—The Pennsylvania State Colored Equal Rights League Convention discussed, all last night and this morning, a proposition to change the Equal Rights League to Union League of America, which was defeated by a decided vote at noon to-day. Petitions to the State School Superintendent and to the Legislature, for the complete grading of public schools and the removal of distinction on account of color, were recommended. Resolutions were unanimously passed thanking God and congratulating themselves on the passage of the amendment.

The Railroads and the Income Tax—Firemen's Riot.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Deputy Collector Kerns this morning, pending argument as to the power of the Internal Revenue Department to collect taxes, etc., for 1870, served the usual distraining notice on the Philadelphia & Reading and Philadelphia & Trenton, Harrisburg, Lancaster & Mount Joy, and Lake Superior & Michigan Railroad Companies, and other roads.

The Moyamensing Hose Company attacked the Hibernia Engine Company, at Tenth and Walnut streets, on the way to a fire. Several men were severely beaten.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration—The Immigration Movement.

CHARLESTON, May 4.—The colored people celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment to-day.

In the Agricultural Immigration Convention to-day, reports from the Committees on Immigration, Direct Trade, and Cotton Manufactures were discussed. The South Carolina Railroad offers lands free to emigrants, and contributes $100,000 towards the construction of four emigrant steamers, to ply between Charleston and Europe.

VIRGINIA.

Fast Day in Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 4.—To-day the churches were filled, and the city presented a Sabbath-like appearance.

In the United States Circuit Court Chief Justice Chase made a feeling response to the resolutions of the Richmond bar regarding the late calamity.

Intelligence is received from Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, that additional funds will be raised for the sufferers.

ILLINOIS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention.

Municipal, Railroad, and Miscellaneous Corporations.

Able Speeches on the Subject of Vested Rights and Eminent Domain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD REPORT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—The convention spent the morning session in considering in Committee of the Whole the report of the Standing Committee on Railroads, the question being upon the three additional sections or propositions presented by the Judiciary Committee, through Mr. Church, on vested rights and the right of eminent domain. Able speeches were made upon these two questions by Messrs. Hildrup, Underwood, and Wells. The longest and most exhaustive was that delivered by Mr. Hildrup. He occupied an hour and a quarter in its delivery, and was listened to with marked attention by the convention. He argued in favor of a solemn declaration in the constitution of the full scope and true doctrine of the power of eminent domain in the people and State, and the vast importance of leading the public in the true direction, as the railroads, by the ablest and most active lawyers employed everywhere to influence not only courts, but politics and popular opinion, had produced an utterly erroneous impression among the people in regard to their own rights, and led them to believe that they were utterly helpless before the doctrine of vested rights in corporations. That doctrine, as contended by railroads and believed by most people, is that the property and privileges of a chartered corporation can't be touched in the least by the legislative power, being secured by the Federal Constitution as a contract, and therefore sacred and inviolable. This is a mere heresy, without reason or authority. The true doctrine of vested rights is that the State cannot take the property of one individual or corporation and transfer it to another for his or its benefit; but it may take any property, right, or privilege, as a public necessity, for the public use. This distinction was elaborated and illustrated in various ways, and fortified by references to many decisions of the Supreme Court and State Courts, especially the West River bridge case in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Dartmouth College case, upon which railroad lawyers chiefly rest, was discussed and argued to be in harmony with the true doctrine of eminent domain, and the ample power of the State to take possession of any railroad for the public use. The distinction taken by railroad lawyers between implied franchises granted by the State, which are revocable, and exclusive franchises expressed in charters which are irrevocable, is groundless and false. The State cannot create an agent that it cannot destroy. It may modify or rescind any charter for the public use whenever necessary. There are many ways of exercising this power. One is by taking possession of the entire road and transferring it to other hands to be appointed under the charter at certain rates of fare and freights and other legislative regulations. The power may be exercised, partially, by modifying a charter regulating the tolls. If the company refuse to obey, the full power can be exercised, the charter rescinded, and the road and all taken possession of. Mr. Wells insisted upon the right of the State to take possession of the railroads of the State under the power of eminent domain whenever the public necessity demanded it. After the adoption of the first and second propositions of the Judiciary Committee, and the rejection of the third, Mr. Hayes offered an additional section to the effect that the law of 1869, giving to counties, cities and towns the taxes from the increased valuation over 1868, for the purpose of paying railroad debts, known as the tax-stealing law, should be made to include the building of school houses, construction of highways, drains, etc. This section was a fire-brand thrown among the supporters of that iniquitous measure, and they assailed it with great ferocity at once by J. C. Allen and Cummings. The latter gentleman fairly outdid all his previous efforts in the line of vituperation and low-flung abuse of Chicago and the Cook County delegation. His harangue was more like the bawlings of a mad man than the calm words of a fair and candid member of the convention. He and Allen were replied to in a calm and dignified but crushing manner by Messrs. Cameron, Medill and Anthony. After it was all over and reason began to assume sway, I will do Messrs. Allen and Cummings the justice to say that they seemed ashamed of their ill-timed, unprovoked, and unnecessary assault upon the Cook County delegation.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

After the railroad report had been disposed of, the additional report on miscellaneous corporations was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Sections 1, 2 and 3 were stricken out, as their provisions were amply provided for in other articles. Section 4, which provides that stockholders shall have the right to cumulate their shares of stock in the election of Directors, on one or more Directors, was adopted after speeches in advocacy of it by Messrs. Medill and Coolbaugh. By this means if a stockholder holds ten shares of stock of any corporation, and there are ten Directors to be elected, instead of casting ten shares for each, he may vote 100 shares for a single candidate, or fifty shares for two, or also in any other proportion he pleases.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The convention, in Committee of the Whole, took up the report of the Standing Committee on Municipal Corporations, and went through all the sections, and I think, considerably improved it in many particulars. The first section was materially amended, and, as adopted, provides that the Legislature may vest cities and towns with power to make local improvements by special assessments or by special taxation on contiguous property, or otherwise, which means by general taxation. As agreed upon, the section is a compromise between various conflicting interests. The matter is left flexible, so that laws can be enacted to suit various classes of interests. Probably this is the best that can be done under all the circumstances and complexities which surround the question. Although all the sections were gone through with, it is understood that the report will come up again to-morrow morning, when an attempt will be made to add Section 5 of the minority report, as follows:

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall provide that all taxes and assessments for State, county, city, township, school or other purposes, levied within a municipal corporation, shall be collected by the same person, and that all sales of property for delinquent taxes and assessments levied for all the purposes aforesaid, shall be made at one time in each year and by the same person.

THE REVENUE ARTICLE.

Just before the convention adjourned this evening, Mr. Goodhue made a motion to instruct the Committee on Revision and Adjustment to so amend Section 5 of the revenue article as to restore the penalties for delinquency in paying taxes to 100 per cent, instead of leaving it at 25 per cent, as it now stands. He claims that if the penalty does not exceed 25 per cent, very few persons will pay their taxes until the expiration of the time given for redemption. In reply to this position it may be urged that if capitalists will not levy tax titles at the rate of 25 per cent per annum interest, it should be made the duty of the County Treasurer to do so, as the property sold, and the rate of interest allowed, would amply secure the State or county beyond all contingency, and besides give a handsome profit on the investment.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, May 4.

COMMUNICATION.

The convention reassembled at 9 o'clock. A communication was received from Charles W. Holden, Treasurer of the State Board of Education, in reply to a resolution passed by the convention, in which he states that $192.50 have been paid to Newton Bateman, from the funds of the board, for certain expenses.

CANALS AND CANAL LANDS.

Mr. WHITING presented a report from the Committee on Canals and Canal Lands, in response to the various memorials from the Chicago Board of Trade, Peoria Board of Trade, and the Bloomington Convention, accompanied by the following article:

ARTICLE —, Section 1. The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold, nor shall it be leased until the specific proposition for the lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The General Assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury therefor, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, That the General Assembly may loan, on the faith of the State, for the purpose of enlarging and extending the canal, a sum of money, the interest of which shall not exceed the net revenues of the canal and improved rivers.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

A resolution that this convention adjourn *sine die* on Monday, the 9th inst., was referred to the Committee on Schedule.

THE REPORT ON RAILROADS.

The convention then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the report on railroads, the question being on the report of the Judiciary Committee, through Mr. Church, on the right of eminent domain, as follows:

"The exercise of the power and right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking by the General Assembly of the property and franchises of incorporate companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of issues or claims for compensation, when in the exercise of said right of eminent domain any incorporated company shall be interested, either for or against the exercise of said right. The jurisdiction of the courts and trial by jury shall not be denied in any case where any citizen or number of citizens of this State shall assert the right for themselves and the public to enjoy the use and accommodations in and by said incorporated companies, as a consideration for these chartered privileges, to an extent and on terms denied by said companies."

Mr. HILDRUP delivered a long and able argument on the question of vested rights and the right of eminent domain. He maintained that while the State could not take vested rights from one power and confer them on another, it can exercise the right of eminent domain, and resume to itself the rights granted. The doctrine of vested rights, when construed as against the rights of the people, he characterized as an accursed doctrine—a legal lie.

Mr. UNDERWOOD contended that the right of eminent domain gave no power to the State to condemn railroads to public uses, and that the Legislature had power to make contracts with individuals and incorporations which placed them beyond future control.

Mr. WELLS maintained that the State had a right to assume control of the railroads of this State under the right of eminent domain when the public necessity required it. The Supreme Court had decided that the State, through its General Assembly, could irrevocably grant away the right of eminent domain, and the only way to prevent the exercise of this power is to prohibit in the constitution. He also maintained that the people had the right to control the rates of railroads for the transportation of freight and passengers.

A vote having been demanded on the first proposition in the report, Mr. McCOY said, having been cut off from making a speech on this question, he would adopt the speeches of Messrs. Hildrup and Benjamin, the latter delivered yesterday as his own.

The first and second propositions of the report as given above were then adopted. The third proposition, after explanations by Mr. Church, and an effort to amend by Mr. Haines, of Cook, was stricken out.

Mr. HAYES moved an additional section, as follows:

"All the provisions of law authorizing any county, township, incorporated city and town to receive a portion of the State taxes over and above the amount of the passed value of 1868, for the payment of indebtedness created to aid in the construction of a railway or railways, or any portion of the State taxes for any purpose, shall extend to all the counties, townships, incorporated cities and towns within this State for the payment of the indebtedness thereof, created for the erection of school houses, the making of roads and highways, and for drainage or for any other public improvements."

Mr. HAYES supported his additional section, and contended that justice to the people of the entire State demanded its adoption.

Mr. ALLEN (J. C.) denounced the section as a covert attack on the tax-stealing law of 1869, and abused the Cook County delegation for introducing it. He said that the conduct of the delegation had reached a point where forbearance ceased to be a virtue.

Mr. CUMMINGS insisted that the proposition of the House was simply an amendment to the law of 1869, and then made a [illegible], foul-mouthed assault upon Chicago and the Cook County delegation.

Mr. CAMERON said he had the misfortune to belong to the county of Cook. He did not ask at the hands of the convention anything that did not belong to him. As the representative of a constituency he claimed the right, and should exercise it, of expressing his views fearlessly on all questions of public interest. The delegation from Cook County was not to be frightened by the bombastic beating of the air which the gentlemen from southern counties so often indulged in. Such airs were harmless, and were the only arguments that could be made against them. The gentleman from Crawford should not censure others for being more consistent than himself. Since the opening of the session he had changed front on the law of 1869, and he would prove it by the record. Chicago did not ask what did not belong to her. It was a fact that the southern delegates were endeavoring to divert business from Chicago to St. Louis, and were calling on his constituents to foot the bills. The little counties of Egypt, whose representatives were so taunting to Cook County, did not pay, all put together, as much into the treasury as the people of Cook County. It would not surprise him to find the counties of Southern Illinois ask to be exempt, in future, from the payment of all taxes. In reply to Mr. Ross, he defended the people of Cook County from the charge of not paying their taxes. They had refused re-election to the officer whose conduct is complained of and abolished the Board of Supervisors for justifying his conduct. He replied at length, and with much severity, to the unprovoked attacks of Messrs. Allen and Cummings.

Mr. MEDILL said he rose not so much to argue the merits of the proposition of his colleague (Mr. Hayes), which nobody had yet undertaken to refute, as to explain the circumstances under which Cook County stands charged with $125,000 of delinquent tolls to the State. He had borne in silence this taunt until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. In 1867, when the first Board of Equalization met in this city, the members from a majority of the rural districts proceeded to reduce the valuation of their counties made by their local Assessors, and they made these reductions to the aggregate of some $90,000,000. The next question was on what part of the State should they roll these flung-off burdens, for what was taken from one district must be put on to some other; and, finding the members of the board from Cook County absent, and nobody there to guard or protect her rights, they deliberately saddled this $90,000,000 on that county, the State tax on which amounted to $125,000. This sum, therefore, represents the amount of taxation which the rural districts shoved off their own shoulders on to those of the people of Cook County. He believed it was an unfair, an unjust, and dishonest extra assessment on Cook County, whose property had already been returned for taxation relatively higher than any part of the State. It was this outrage which the Board of Supervisors and County Clerk sought to defeat, and the story of that struggle is familiar to all the members of the convention. But the Supreme Court had decided that the Board of Equalization had the lawful power to remit from the rural districts a portion of their taxes and pile the deficits on the people of Cook County, he bowed in submission to the law, however unjust the act, and was willing that the Legislature should provide means whereby the $125,000 back tolls could be collected. His constituents were a law-abiding and a large-hearted, generous people. They expected to be plundered and were not disappointed. They asked nothing but simple justice. They paid, without crying or whimpering, $100,000 a year of school taxes more than their share to educate the children of the constituents of the very members on this floor who are most violent, abusive and defamatory of Cook County and her people. They paid half a million a year into the State Treasury more than their *pro rata* proportion, and the counties which are most fiercely and venomously libelled and traduced them, roll their portion of this plunder like a sweet morsel under their tongues. He denounced the baseness, the miserable sectional envy and malignity, and the slanderous utterances heard in this chamber against the people of Cook County. The only reply attempted to be made to the proposition of his colleague (Mr. Hayes) was violent, undignified, and untruthful diatribes against Chicago. The proposition was not limited to Cook County; it extended to Crawford and Fulton and to all parts of the State, and if the act of 1869 was right or defensible, then this provision is equally proper and just. Why is it assailed with such fiery ferocity by the special champions of the grab law of 1869. He would tell them to their teeth the reason. Its adoption would protect the other portions of the State from being robbed and plundered for the special benefit of the grab law counties, who sought to build local railroads out of State taxes, and the property of the people of other counties. Hence the opposers of this proposition dare not give their real reasons for their opposition, but adopt the plan of abusing and maligning Cook County and her representatives on this floor. To the taunting assertion that Cook County is here asking improper privileges, at the expense of the rest of the State, he denied it peremptorily, and branded the assertion as untrue. Cook County has not asked a privilege or modification of any article or section of this Constitution that would take a dollar out of the State Treasury or subtract an iota from the rights of any man or county in the State. All she has asked were such modifications of provisions as were calculated to hamper, cripple and injure her prosperity. It was nonsense to suppose that a child's slipper which will fit most of the little counties of the State will also fit the foot of the Cook County giant. Many provisions well suited to the needs of simple, pastoral rural districts may be wholly unsuited to a great commercial emporium of nearly half a million of people, transacting the commerce of many States. All she has asked of this convention was such [illegible] provisions as would fit them to her community, and the varied needs of that immense [illegible] without detriment to [illegible], concessions can be made and generally to the benefit of every part of the State; because when you hamper, interfere and injure the administration of justice in this county, or impede her commerce and her local improvements, you also harm and injure the rest of the State, whose business is indissolubly entwined with hers. It is exceedingly unwise and wrong for members to play the part of obstructionists in these vitally important local interests of Cook County. Their constituents gain nothing thereby, while ours suffer loss. He, therefore, repelled the assertion as false that Cook County is asking for any privileges that runs counter to the interests of other parts of the State, or that are not absolutely needed, and these taunts and bitter personalities against the people of that county were ungentlemanly, uncalled for, unprovoked, and wholly gratuitous.

Mr. ANTHONY depreciated the course which Messrs. Allen and Cummings had seen fit to pursue upon this subject. The language which they had made use of was unusual and unworthy of a deliberative body, and he cast the imputation they made upon Chicago and the Cook County delegation back in their teeth. If the proposition of Mr. Hayes was wrong, and his argument unsound, it would better comport with the dignity and character of these gentlemen, if they would answer them rather than growl at, and find fault with their presence here. The language they had employed towards the delegation from beginning to end, was simply sneers, vituperations and low-flung epithets. They had not made use of a single word of argument, but had harangued this body in a most extraordinary, uncalled for and unusual manner. Shakspeare speaks of persons who, when driven to the wall, "unpack the heart, and fall to cursing like a very drab and scullion." The conduct of these gentlemen had brought the quotation forcibly to his recollection.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Hay's additional section and it was rejected.

The committee then rose, reported, and asked leave to sit again.

SUFFRAGE.

Mr. GOODHUE moved that the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, be requested to strike Section 6 from the article on suffrage. The section is as follows:

"No person shall be elected or appointed to any civil office, public position or place of trust, profit or emolument in this State who is not an elector of the State."

Before taking the vote on striking out, the convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REVISION AND ADJUSTMENT.

Mr. McDOWELL offered a resolution that the report on revision and adjustment be considered, section by section, but that no debate be allowed. Referred.

SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Goodhue's motion in regard to suffrage was considered in connection with Section 7 of the suffrage report.

On motion of Mr. HAYES, of Cook, the Committee on Revision and Adjustment was instructed to insert in place of the section, the old provision, being Section 6 of Article 9 of the present constitution.

THE RAILROAD REPORT.

The convention went into Committee of the Whole on the railroad report.

Mr. WELLS offered an additional section, to the effect that railroads should not be allowed to impose unreasonable tolls, and that laws be passed defining what such tolls are.

Mr. BUXTON objected.

Mr. WELLS offered another embracing only the second proposition regarding the passage of laws defining eminent domain. Resolutions had been introduced defining the right of eminent domain, and in view of those resolutions his proposition was eminently proper.

Mr. BROMWELL could not see how reasonable rates could be fixed by such action.

Mr. Wells' section was lost.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

The additional report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations was taken up.

Section 1, providing for the creation and extension of corporations by general laws, was struck out. Section 2 was stricken out.

Section 3 was discussed.

Messrs. HAY, HAYES, and others urged that it be stricken out, and it was done.

Section 4 was considered. It provides that in elections by corporations each stockholder have a vote for all shares owned by him, or to cumulate his shares and give as many votes for one candidate as there are candidates multiplied by the number of shares, or may distribute votes as he chooses.

Mr. MEDILL urged this section. It would prevent the formation of rings in corporations, and would give minorities a share in the management of their property. It would also insure publicity in management. As things now are, the one person holding, say, $51,000 of stock may have a hundred others, owning $49,000 of stock, at his mercy.

Mr. COOLBAUGH spoke in favor of the section. He thought it insured fairness and honesty in the management of corporations.

Mr. HAY, of Sangamon, asked if it might not be in conflict with present vested rights, but was, on the whole, in favor of the section.

The section was adopted as follows:

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall provide by law that, in all elections for Directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy for the number of shares of stock owned by him for as many persons as there are Directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of Directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit, and such Directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner after the adoption of this constitution.

Section 5 was adopted, as follows:

SEC. 5. No law shall be passed by the General Assembly granting the right to construct or operate a street railroad in any city, town, or incorporated village without the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

Mr. WASHBURN offered the following additional section:

SEC. 6. No city or town in this State shall assess or collect taxes on real estate not situated within the limits of such city or town plat.

Messrs. BROWNING and PARKS thought the matter had better be left to the Legislature. There was much real estate unimproved and adjacent to cities which could never pay a cent of city taxes.

Mr. GOODHUE opposed. Our cities were surrounded by property such as is alluded to, which is enjoying the benefits of proximity to a city without assisting to bear any of its burdens.

The section was lost.

The committee rose, and reported the article as adopted, together with the report upon railroads, both as amended, and 300 copies of each were ordered to be printed.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The convention again went into Committee of the Whole on the report on municipal corporations. Mr. BROWNING said there was no special legislation in this article.

Section 1 was considered.

Mr. ANTHONY said that nearly all large cities were now making their improvements by special assessments, and not the general fund. Now, while no allowance is permitted for the benefits to the owner of the property, still these benefits were very great, and many holders would be willing to pay their share. If the improvements in Chicago for one year were paid by the general fund, they would have to raise seven million dollars, which would be a very large sum. He thought special assessments good in some cases, but not so in others. He offered a substitute, as follows, which embodies the first two sections of the report:

SECTION 1. Municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Local improvements may be made by special assessments or otherwise.

Mr. UNDERWOOD favored the substitute. Persons whose property is benefited by improvements should pay for them, especially when such benefits are of a special character.

Mr. HAINES, of Cook, said it did not much matter how the cost of improvements was assessed. The cost was great, and was about the same, but was felt less when made from the general fund. He denied that the New York Constitution restricted her improvements to special assessments. He considered the use of special assessments to be a power that should be well guarded. Special assessments had not in Chicago relieved the general fund. He moved to insert for Section 1 of the majority the provision of the old constitution.

Mr. SEDGWICK wished to amend so as to allow private persons in the smaller towns to build cheap walks around their property.

Mr. ANTHONY withdrew his substitute and Mr. BROWNING consented to modify Section 1 to embrace Mr. Anthony's provisions.

Mr. HAYES moved to amend so that when a street is once improved, the cost of maintaining the improvements shall be from the general fund.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, objected to any change of rule, and to any taxation of contiguous property.

Mr. TURNER spoke of difficulties in smaller towns in getting improvements, and also of the expense.

The section was adopted as amended, as follows:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages, with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise.

SEC. 2. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

Adopted.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants, or property thereof, for corporate purposes.

Adopted.

Section 4 was considered, and Section 4 of the minority report adopted in its place, as follows:

SEC. 4. The fees, salary, or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

Section 5 was amended, and adopted, as follows:

SEC. 5. No person, who is in default as collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation.

SEC. 6. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

Mr. HAYES renewed his amendment to Section 1 as an additional section, as follows:

SEC. 7. When an improvement in paving streets has been made by special assessment, the removal of the same and repairs shall only be made from the proceeds of taxation or the general fund.

Adopted.

REVENUE REPORT.

Section 4 of the revenue report was reconsidered.

Adjourned.

A Pair of Suicides—Confession of a Convicted Murderer.

QUINCY, May 4.—Mrs. Kate Simmons, who took a teaspoonful of arsenic on last Friday night, with the avowed purpose of killing herself, died this morning. It is stated that domestic trouble was the cause.

Information was received here to-day that Anthony Scheiner, who was convicted in the Pike County Court of the murder of Jos. A. Christian, on the 18th day of August last, in Mount Sterling, Ill., and who was sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary, committed suicide on Monday last, and left a confession stating that he alone was engaged in the murder, and that Jos. Dane, who was also convicted on the same charge, had nothing to do with it.

MISSOURI.

Formal Opening of the South Pacific Railroad to Springfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 3.—The grand formal opening of the South Pacific Railroad to Springfield, Mo., took place to-day, and at 11 o'clock a. m. the first regular passenger train over the road reached this place. The excursion train was composed of ten passenger cars, one baggage, and one commissary car. There were over three hundred invited guests, including all the State officers, the Speaker of the House, some of the present and ex-members of Congress, as well as many strangers. Before the train reached this city the number of passengers was augmented to about five hundred. A battery of artillery, with field pieces and a band of music were also on board. The excursion arrived at the various stations as well as the terminus on time and without anything to mar the pleasure of the trip. In the evening, refreshments were provided on board the train. Breakfast was taken at the hotel in Lebanon. This morning all along the road the people turned out *en masse*. Springfield provided carriages. After dinner there were speeches by S. B. Hayes, President of the road; Governor Phelps, ex-Governor Fletcher, Andrew Pierce, Mr. Sarycok, President of the Board of Trade of St. Louis; Governor McClurg, ex-Congressman Hogan, J. Milton Turner, (colored), and many others. Great was the rejoicing of the citizens of Springfield and vicinity.

The train that immediately succeeded the excursion train ran off the track near this city, and did some damage. A lady with her two children were injured, one of the little ones seriously, it is feared.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The excursion train under the special supervision of the General Superintendent of the road, William H. Patriache, arrived at St. Louis this morning about 9 o'clock, without the slightest shade of an accident or a moment's unnecessary delay. It was a wise choice of time that enabled the party to traverse the newest track, from Lebanon to Springfield, in the daytime, both going and coming. The customary resolutions were passed by the excursionists. The road is remarkably well ballasted and smooth.

This morning a portion of the party, including the Governor, went to the end of the track, ten miles beyond Springfield. Fifty miles more are promised completion before the leaves fall.

In some of the speeches of yesterday, allusion was made to a road from Kansas City direct through Springfield to Memphis, to be completed at an early day, which would put Southwest Missouri in direct communication with Chicago; so, that Missouri, like Chicago, now has a road built by Eastern capital.

Importation of Chinese—Prize Fighter in the Role of Thief—Movements of Military Men—Railroad Casualty.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Captain Gift, agent of the Mississippi Valley Immigration Society of Planters, arrived here yesterday, direct from Hong Kong, China, where he engaged 250 Chinese laborers, who now are *en route via* the Cape of Good Hope to New Orleans, and are expected to arrive this month.

Complaint has been made in the Criminal Court that Joe Coburn, the pugilist, robbed G. W. Hilton and Bill Macbitt of $720 last Friday night. A requisition will be applied for, and Coburn will probably be brought back here before the Allen-Mace fight.

The following officers compose General Pope's present staff: Brevet Major William McKee Dunn, Jr., Captain A. D. C.; Brevet Captain C. S. Hisley, First Lieutenant A. D. C. The following members of General Schofield's personal staff accompany him to the Pacific: Brevet Colonel Wm. M. Wherry; First Lieutenant J. S. Rathbone; Brevet Captain Wm. Ennis. The following members of the department staff remain with General Pope: Brevet Col. Wm. Mitchell, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Brigadier General Nelson H. Davis, Assistant Inspector General; Brevet Colonel W. S. Schofield, Acting Assistant Inspector General; Major J. D. Swain, Judge Advocate; Brevet Major General L. S. Easton, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier General R. Morgan, Chief Commissary; Brevet Brigadier General Madison Mills, Medical Director; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel D. L. Huntington, Attending Surgeon; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. E. Hunt, Chief Postmaster; Captain Charles R. Phillips, Chief Engineer Officer; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Buell, Chief Ordnance Officer; First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Acting Signal Officer.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Catherine McNeill, a young woman just from Ireland, and her uncle, Edward Noyce, of this city, were run over by the train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, in East St. Louis, on Tuesday night. The former was killed, and the latter severely injured.

Commencement at the Kansas City Medical College—Attempted Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4.—The commencement exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was largely attended this evening. Diplomas conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine were awarded S. C. Price and T. J. Banning.

A young girl, Kittie Coleman, attempted to commit suicide, by taking arsenic, this evening. Medical aid was summoned, and she is now out of danger. The man with whom she had been living had deserted her.

The Capital Removal Project.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—A meeting of Commissioners in connection with the removal of the National Capital was held at the Planter's House to-night. Parliamentary arrangements was made for a mass meeting to be held here two weeks hence, and measures taken to agitate the question preparatory to holding another National Convention in Cincinnati in October, a call for which is already prepared. Ex-United States Senator Jno. B. Henderson, presided, much interest was manifested.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

A Balloon Adrift and its Pilot Lost Overboard—Discovery of a Note Dropped by its Remaining Occupant, a Woman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 4.—Yesterday evening the following note was dropped from a balloon high in the air and moving in a southeasterly direction, near Montpelier, Blackford County, in this State. It was fastened to a loose piece of wood and iron weighing about one and a half pounds:

"Sailed from Toronto April 28, for New York. Met with adverse wind, and, by a sudden movement of the balloon, Mr. Lagrange was thrown out, as near as I could determine, over the southern part of Michigan. Not knowing how to manage the ship, it has been tossed to and fro in all directions since he fell out. I am alone, and no earthly power can save me. I drop these lines hoping some human being will find them, and communicate to my parents the tidings of my melancholy fate. To Heaven, to Heaven I commit my soul. Please send this note, to Ralph Lawrence, Upper Canada.

(Signed) "[illegible] LAWRENCE."

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

Twenty-First Day's Proceedings.

Testimony of Mrs. Sinclair and Junius Henri Browne.

The Case Closed on the Part of the Prosecution.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 4.—It is expected that all the testimony in the McFarland case will be in to-morrow. After the prosecution closed to-day, the defence examined eighteen witnesses, mainly to prove the sobriety and good temper of McFarland, and unreliability of some of the witnesses for the prosecution. The attempt will be made, to-morrow, to introduce Horace Greeley's testimony. One of the editors of the *Day's Doings* has been summoned for this purpose, and will testify to an interview with Greeley last December. The letter of McFarland, eleven years ago, acknowledging cruelty to his wife in two years of their marriage, created a great impression when read in court, and the friends of Richardson are of impression that there is a steady change of feeling against the prisoner. Several papers, which were very savage against all the friends of the prosecution, have become silent, and are evidently anxiously waiting the result. It is generally believed that the jury will disagree, as the claim of insanity has been very seriously interfered with.

[To the Associated Press.]

TESTIMONY OF MRS. SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The first witness this morning was Mrs. Samuel Sinclair, who testified as follows: Knew Mr. and Mrs. McFarland. They were in very poor circumstances. Mrs. McFarland gave readings to help their support. I visited her when she was sick, and gave her fifty dollars, which she kept. I gave her another fifty dollars, which I told her was from her friend. This last she returned, saying she couldn't accept it, and would obtain help from her father. In the fall of 1866 I went to Mr. McElrath to apply for a position for Mrs. McFarland. Received a letter from Mr. Richardson on February 21.

Witness was about to state the contents of the letter, but was prevented by the counsel, who asked: "Were you aware of Mrs. McFarland's intention to leave her husband before you received that letter?"

Mr. Graham objected to this mode of examination, and said the witness should not be allowed to do away with the effect of her written sentiments by any oral testimony.

Judge Davis thought he should be permitted to show that the letter was the effect of a state of facts which the letter of Mrs. McFarland showed. Mrs. Sinclair required some redress, and the Court, as it had so kindly allowed Mrs. Runkle to exculpate herself, would act with the same courtesy toward Mrs. Sinclair.

Mr. Graham replied that the prosecution felt the letters read to be very sore on that point, and sought to swear them down, but he would read these letters to the jury, and ask them to construe them as they would if they found them in their own families. Nothing had been said against this witness unless what appeared in her own letters. He had never said anything in this trial he was not willing to stand by, and which he would show he was justified in using. The prosecution had lately been trying to clear the character of those parties who had been arraigned before the eyes of the public, and had lost sight altogether of the conviction of the prisoner.

The Recorder said that, considering all the facts in the case, he believing it right that this witness should justify herself, he would allow the question.

Witness. I did not know anything about it.

To Mr. Graham. I first saw Richardson in the fall of 1865 at my house. My husband invited him. Mrs. McFarland was not there. I do not think Mrs. McFarland was acquainted with Richardson then. I have read the intercepted letter. Both Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were at my house together after March 9, 1867. My husband invited them. They were never in my house after that together. I never saw the intercepted letter till it was published. I do not know anything about the letter when they visited my house. I should have received them just the same if I had. I don't consider there was anything wrong in it.

Mr. Graham. You are familiar with the intercepted letter (reading it). Would you have received Richardson in your house if you had seen it? I do not see anything in it to make me do otherwise. I do not know that the readings at Mrs. Cleveland's house were for the benefit of Mrs. McFarland. The first time any charge was made at those readings was in my own house in the spring of 1862. I was not over-pleasant to Mr. McFarland. I am not now. I do not now feel especially unfriendly to him. I am not friendly to him. I have some recollection of McFarland going to New Hampshire for Messrs. Greeley and Sinclair. I do not know on what business, or whether it was on business that he was away, when I went to see his wife during her illness at Amity street. I do not know that Mr. McFarland was unwilling his wife should receive her $100 I gave her. When I heard of her engagement with Richardson I approved of it.

TESTIMONY OF JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

Junius Henri Browne testified: I knew Richardson ten years. Was with him two years in the war, and two years in prison. He was the most intimate friend I had. During the last three summers of his life he had his chin shaven. He never wore his beard long. I was present at 22 Amity street the night before the first shooting, the night Richardson returned from Hartford. I had been to the theatre for Mrs. McFarland six or eight times. Richardson came in about half an hour after we returned. The door in the hall was partially ajar. I heard the turning of the key in the door, and he came up and knocked at the door. I shook hands with him, and after a little while I went away. I remember one occasion during the last days of November, 1867, at the Astor House. When he was sitting there, the prisoner came in in a rather excited and threatening way, coming directly to Richardson. Richardson eyed him calmly, and turned away and looked out of the window, and soon after went away. This is the only occasion on which I remember meeting him. Oh! I do remember; the first time I ever knew prisoner by sight was in Richardson's room, when he came to the door and knocked, and Richardson went out in the hall, and they had a talk together, not excited, nor should I have heard it. This was a few days after the separation.

To Mr. Graham. I lived in Cincinnati about twenty years. I suppose I knew Richardson about six years there. He was not there all the time. He was then connected with the *Tribune*. I never knew him to carry a pistol after the war. I heard of the shooting in November last, and joined him at the Astor House within, I suppose, twenty minutes after. I did not have his night key the night before the shooting. I think he didn't give it to me before he went to Hartford.

Mr. Browne, do you believe in a Supreme Being?

Yes.

Do you believe in a system of rewards and punishments not according to Calvinistic doctrines?

I do believe in a system of compensation.

Do you believe there is any other consequence of the violation of an oath than the loss of self-respect?

I believe that a man who would tell a lie under oath would be more or less unhappy hereafter.

Tell me what consequence you attach to the violation of an oath.

Loss of respect, loss of honor, spiritual degradation. I believe in the Bible. I believe in the divine character of it, but that there are errors in it.

In what part of it do you believe as divine?

If you will give me a week, I will write an essay on the subject for your especial benefit.

[The Recorder here interfered.]

In what part of the Divine authority do you believe?

If the counsel will read to me the chapter and verse I will tell him. I believe in its general scope and general standing. I believe God is wise, just, and good, and that false swearers will be punished.

I know Amos J. Cumming. Am quite confident I did not tell him Richardson carried a pistol. I told him my impression was that Richardson [illegible] not shoot McFarland, because he feared to hurt others in the office. I was in the Police Court the morning after the shooting. Saw Mr. Runkle there. Did not hear him address the Judge. Did not see him whisper to the Judge.

LETTERS FROM M'FARLAND.

After recess Mr. Davis offered to read two letters from McFarland, proved yesterday by Mrs. Sage. The first letter asks $10 from Mr. Sage, complaining that owing to the muster his business (gas business) has not gone ahead. The letter is dated October 5, 1866. The next letter being from McFarland to his wife, dated New York, November 20, 1869, and encloses $10, stating that he had trouble in getting money, was sick, and was treating himself hydropathically. He says he did not think when he married her that he should ever be angry with her, and would willingly die that night to wipe out the scenes since his marriage. He protests most earnestly his love for her, and says if she could see every thought she would forgive him his paroxysms of excitement.

MAGAZINE ARTICLE OFFERED IN EVIDENCE.

Mr. Davis then offered an article in the *Educational Monthly*, to which

Mr. Graham objected, saying they had evidence which would probably dispense with the article. It was agreed that it should be introduced at a later period.

THE HABEAS CORPUS TESTIMONY.

Mr. Davis here offered the testimony of Albert D. Richardson, taken in the *habeas corpus* proceedings before Mr. Nones.

Mr. Graham objected.

Mr. Davis claimed that having been read to McFarland, they were entitled to show them.

The Court said if he could show that these were read over to him by Mr. Nones, he would admit them, and give them time to-morrow to produce the proofs.

This closed the case on the part of the prosecution.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

The defence then offered eighteen persons as witnesses, several of whom testified as to the uniform love of McFarland for his family, and that his habits were regular, intoxicating liquors not being used to excess by him.

Adjourned.

Fires.

CHESTER, Pa., May 4.—The cotton mill of Brewster McCree was burned on the 3d. Loss, $60,000; partly insured. Supposed incendiary.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., May 4.—Nearly an entire block of residences, in one of the best quarters, was burned this evening. Loss not ascertained, but will probably reach $50,000. Insurance unknown.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 21⅞@22c. Sales, 4,150 bales; exports, 1,955 bales; stock, 14,850 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $4.87½@5.00 for super; $5.00 for XX; $5.50@6.00 for XXX. Corn—$1.25 bid; held at $1.30. Oats, 70c. Bran, $1.45.

HAY—Easier; prime, $26.00@26.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $30.50@31.00. Bacon, 13¾@14c for shoulders; 17¾@18¼c for sides. Hams, 19½@20c. Lard, tierce, 16¼@17¼c; keg, 18¼@19½c.

Sugar, molasses, whiskey, and coffee unchanged.

DIED.

HARVEY—May 3, Maria L. Harvey, sister of Mrs. J. Hayden, and wife of Turlington W. Harvey, aged 30 years and 6 months.

Funeral at 333 Michigan-av., Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BLAIR—May 3, of quick consumption, Wm. Edward Blair, aged 17 years and 8 months.

Funeral from the U. P. Chapel on Pacific-st., near Monroe, Thursday, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

DAVIS—May 3, at 6 o'clock p. m., Abbie H., only child of Simon L. and Sarah W. Davis, aged 4 months and 11 days.

Funeral at the residence of the family in Oakland, at 2 o'clock p. m., the 5th inst. Friends of the family are invited.

FRITH—On Wednesday morning, May 4, Nita Maud, daughter of J. W. and Ella Frith, aged 4 weeks and 1 days.

Funeral from the Cathedral of S.S. Peter and Paul, corner of Peoria and Washington-sts., at 10 o'clock to-day.

ANDERSON—In this city, Otto C. Anderson, only son of John C. and Louise Anderson, aged 11 years.

Funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at 15 North Dearborn-st.

MARRIED.

CLEAVEL—EDDY—On Tuesday evening, at 4 o'clock, [illegible]

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Contents for the Week Ending May 4.

1—FARM AND GARDEN: Letter from "Rural"—The Wheat and Corn Market—Grinding or Cooking Corn—The Season—Planting of Fruit Trees—Testing Seed Corn—What We Need—Selling Fruit by Weight Instead of Measure—Willow for Bands—Crab Apples for the Orchard—A New Blackberry.
2—AGRICULTURAL SELECTIONS: Preparing Rennet—How to Fatten a Poor Horse—The Rose Slug—Cabbage Culture—John Wentworth's Farm.
3—VETERINARY: How to Examine Horses' Eyes—Tetanus, or Lockjaw; Its Principal Cause, Symptoms, and Treatment—Other Causes of Lockjaw.
4—FROM THE CAPITAL: Mount Vernon Since the War—Present State of Washington's Estate—Future of the Potomac Country—Neighbors and Landmarks of the Chief—Indians in the Lobby—The Indian Bureau and Ring—Stories of White Refugees.
5—EDITORIALS: Senator Trumbull's Speech—Our New Indian War—The "Pauline" in Congress—The Cincinnati Sensation—The Calamity at Richmond—The Warehouse Question.
6—MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. Lincoln on Slavery and Christianity—Women and Horace Greeley—Give us this Day our Daily Pie—The Story of the Second Mate—The Hoosier Cat—Stories of Russian Emperors—Female Wrongs—The Good Little Boy Who Did Not Prosper.
7—THE RICHMOND CALAMITY: Full details of the Holocaust.
8—POETRY: Waiting for the May—Riding Down.
9—OLD AND NEW: A Column of All Sorts.
10—COOK COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES: Remarks of Mr. Medill in the Constitutional Convention.
11—LITERARY: Guests and Notices of New Books at Home and Abroad.
12—FOREIGN GOSSIP.
13—THE McFARLAND TRIAL: Detailed Report, with Scenes and Incidents—Cards of Messrs. Greeley and Spencer.
14—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION: Full Account of Proceedings.
15—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS: Full Synopsis.
16—NEWS SUMMARY: Including Personal, Political, Miscellaneous, The City, The States, Washington, Foreign.
17—MARKET REPORTS: Full Review of the Chicago Markets, Latest Markets, by Telegraph of all Commercial Points.
18—ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken, at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction for a club of ten or more.

LAWN MOWER.

Trial of Lawn Mowers at Rose Hill.

HILL'S MACHINE VICTORIOUS

Over All Its Competitors.

THE "LANDSCAPE" A TOTAL FAILURE.

The "Philadelphia," the Challenging Machine, Badly Beaten.

The trial came off, as published in yesterday's paper, but the weather being unfavorable in the morning, the attendance was not as large as could have been desired, but the decision of all present was decidedly in favor of

HILL'S MACHINE.

In the absence of a committee to report, we publish the following letters handed us by gentlemen who were present and witnessed the trial.

F. S. MESEROLE & CO.
General Agents for Hill's Lawn Mower, 204 Lake-st.

Letter from J. H. Lyons, Esq.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1870.

I was present at a trial of Lawn Mowers at Rose Hill this morning, between the "Landscape," "Philadelphia," and "HILL'S" Machine. The Machines were thoroughly tested in heavy and light grass, and on smooth and rough bottom, and the strong points of each subjected to the severest tests.

THE "LANDSCAPE"

failed completely, filling up with grass and dirt, by running into the ground, and was withdrawn from the contest. The PHILADELPHIA MACHINE worked better, but on rough and uneven surfaces clogged badly, and was exceedingly difficult to run in heavy grass.

HILL'S MACHINE

Worked admirably, both in heavy and light grass, leaving the surface as smooth as could be desired, working close to the trees and shrubbery, which could not be done with the side-wheeled machines.

J. H. LYONS.

Letter from R. V. Wightman, Esq., of Evanston.

ROSE HILL, May 4, 1870.

At the request of parties at Evanston, wishing to buy LAWN MOWERS, I attended the trial of Machines, this morning, at Rose Hill. Three Machines were entered, viz.: the "LANDSCAPE," the "HILL," and the "PHILADELPHIA." After a fair and closely-contested trial in the different kinds of work, I have given the "HILL" Machine the decided preference, as it does cleaner and better work, and runs more easily than either of the other Machines, the "Landscape" and "Philadelphia" both running into the ground on rough and uneven surfaces, clogging badly, and doing the work in a rough and imperfect manner.

R. V. WIGHTMAN.

THE LAWN MOWER TRIAL.

In consequence of the rain, the Lawn Mower contest did not come off yesterday as advertised. A skirmish, however, took place between the machines, and decided by the only two disinterested persons present in FAVOR OF THE "PHILADELPHIA."

A trial will come off, as announced in the Journal of the 3d inst., at UNION PARK, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., when the opportunity will be given for the entire public of Chicago to witness the novel and interesting affair.

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS
NEVER FAIL!

THEY ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WHAT IS REPRESENTED, a fact that is not connected with the USUALLY WORTHLESS stuff on sale in boxes at most of our Grocery Stores.

NORTHWESTERN DEPOT,
186 Randolph-st.,
Near Wells-st., opp. Briggs House.

HILL'S LAWN MOWER.

Manufactured by Sawyer & Brewer, Hartford, Conn., and Williams & Co., London, E. C.

Hill's Patent Lawn Mower [illegible] first-class machine as yet offered to the public, and [illegible] both in this country and in Europe, to be the best [illegible] extant. 3,000 of them sold last season, every one of which gave perfect satisfaction. Sample machines on exhibition at our warehouse. Circulars and prices upon application.

F. S. MESEROLE & CO.
General Western Agents.
Western Office and Repair Shop, 204 Lake-st., Chicago.

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!!

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR

Still Excelsior! Its Merits Wonderful! Its Construction Unlike any Other! Competition Distanced! Comparison Invited!

The Success of the "Davis" Refrigerator last season unparalleled. For the year 1870 we have the finest [illegible] of the kind ever offered. Thousands of the "Davis" Refrigerator has been sold throughout the United States, giving universal satisfaction. By its peculiar construction, and scientific principle, the moisture is frozen, thereby causing the air to be very cold, and perfectly dry, and ever pure.

To be seen at GILBERT & SAMPSON'S Mammoth Furniture Store, 115 and 117 State-st.

GOODBRIDGE, TENWINKLE & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
125 North Desplaines-st.

PIANOS.

A Fine Upright Piano,
ELABORATELY FINISHED,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
CALL AT 91 WASHINGTON-ST.

The Northwestern Piano Club

Sells $650 Pianos for $450; payable with $4.50 per month.
Office, 91 Washington-st.

KRANICH, BACH & CO.,
UNSURPASSED PIANOS,
Warranted For Six Years.
Wholesale and Retail, 91 Washington-st.

STENCIL GOODS.

STENCILS.

Steel Stamps, Burning Brands, Notarial Seals, and Marking Ink.
JOHN C. HILTON,
No. 1 Clark-st.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Regular Communication THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, No. 409, will be held this (Thursday) evening, at Blaney Hall, 81 Dearborn-st., at 8 o'clock. Work. The fraternity cordially invited.
A. J. LEWIS, Sec'y.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

[illegible]
131 and 133 West Madison-st.

DRY GOODS.

WET
DRY GOODS,
LINENS,
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
AT
GREAT BARGAINS!

The First, Second and Third Floors of our
NEW STORE,
110 & 112 STATE-ST.,
Were last night flooded with water, so completely saturating much of our stock that we shall be compelled to clear it out at a great loss.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
Sign of the "Golden Fleece,"
110 & 112 State-st.

KITCHEN FURNISHING.

ICE BOXES,
$9.00 and upwards.
REFRIGERATORS,
$15.00 and upwards.
WATER COOLERS,
$3.50 and upwards.
AT THE
"Housekeepers' Resort,"
Cor. State and Jackson-sts.
BREASTED & CHURCH.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
LEWIS, HAM & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, and Window Glass,
Have Removed to their New Store,
50 & 52 Madison-st.,
Between Wabash-av. and State-st.

REMOVAL.
Nye, Campbell & Co.,
WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS,
Have removed to
9, 11, & 13 Wabash-av.,
(Formerly occupied by SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.)
May 4th, 1870.

REMOVAL.
C. & G. COOPER & CO., have removed from 88 Michigan-av., to their New Store, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.
The NORTHWESTERN HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY has removed to
148 DEARBORN-ST.,
Opposite Tribune Building.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
HAVE REMOVED TO
90 Washington-st.,
Between Dearborn and Clark-sts., and will continue to extract teeth without pain. Also, will supply artificial sets, and all other dental work.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMES
Within the Reach of all.

We are selling lots in our addition to Chicago for $250. These lots are on the highest ground about Chicago, and within thirty-four blocks of the Court House. We sell on the following terms:

Cash - - - - $50
In 4 Months - - - 50
In 8 Months - - - 50
In 12 Months - - - 50
In 16 Months - - - 50

Our terms are so easy that persons in moderate circumstances may invest and not feel any embarrassment. It is better to double your money in a single year than to place it at interest. By our terms it takes but
THREE DOLLARS A WEEK,
which any person can lay by from his salary or income and not miss it. We furnish abstracts and a deed to purchasers on making the first payment, without expense. There is every reason why our lots will double in value the coming season; they are located near street cars and [illegible]. Over 300 maple trees are set out, and streets already on our property. We take pleasure in showing up the property. Call and learn particulars at our office. Office open till 10 o'clock, Monday and Saturday evenings.

STOREY & ALLEN,
100 Madison-st., Room 5.

Lot and Cottage at Hyde Park
For Sale at a Bargain.
Located south on Fifty-fifth-st., near dummy railroad, and one block west of Frederick-place. Lot, 40x125; very neat house with seven rooms. Small payment down; balance on time.
ULRICH & HOFFMAN, 78 Dearborn-st.

PAPER COLLARS.

THE
"HONG KONG"
Is the best fitting and best selling PAPER COLLAR in the market, and is sold at less than factory prices,
TO DEALERS ONLY,
By C. & F. HAWKINS,
209 South Water-st.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS

SAPOLIO
CLEANS WINDOWS, MARBLE, [illegible]
POLISHES TIN WARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
Depot, 211 Washington-st., New York.
Branch, 30 Oxford-st., London, England.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED,
With $10,000 in cash, in a well established good paying business. For particulars apply to
BONNEY, FAY & GRIGGS,
Law Office, 134 Washington-st.

House and Lot Wanted,
In a good location, worth from $5,000 to $6,000. Apply to
A. C. STEWART,
19 Washington-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A good business man to travel. Salary, $80 per month and expenses. Deposit of $500 required. Best references given and required. Address Box 298.

Gas Fixtures Wanted,
IN GOOD ORDER;
Suitable for a first-class residence, for cash. Address SIMPSON, Tribune office.

WANTED.
DESK-ROOM IN A REAL ESTATE OR LAWYER'S OFFICE.
[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Northwestern Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Wisconsin-sts., Milwaukee, Wis.
The Leading Insurance Company of the Northwest.
Assets, $7,250,000.00.

This Company, to ensure perpetual security to its policy-holders, has adopted a FOUR PER CENT RESERVE, THE HIGHEST RESERVE OR SECURITY KNOWN IN AMERICAN INSURANCE. This basis of Reserve is recommended by the most EMINENT ACTUARIES, and furnishes an impregnable security for the payment of all policies of the Company as they become claims.

HOLDING A HIGH RESERVE,

And being located where its funds are invested with ENTIRE SAFETY, at a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, and its risks being in a healthy portion of the country, thus securing a LOW RATE OF MORTALITY, gives the Company THE GREATEST opportunity for the largest returns to its members, and the greatest inducements to the insuring public.

HEBER SMITH, Vice President. AUG. GAYLORD, Asst. Secretary. J. H. VAN DYKE, President.

SHUGART & DEAN, General Agents,
85 WASHINGTON-ST.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR EUROPE!

Parties intending to go to Europe, are invited to call on the undersigned, General Agents for the

Liverpool and Great Western
Steamship Co. Guion Line.

The new, first class iron steamers of this line, carry the United States Mail, and in regard to safety and comfort have no superior on the ocean.
We issue, at moderate terms,

LETTERS OF CREDIT

On most prominent Banks and Bankers abroad, available throughout the world.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
BANKERS.

INMAN LINE
MAIL STEAMERS.
Steam Semi-Weekly to and from
New York, Queenstown, Liverpool,
Londonderry and Glasgow.
Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and the Continent.
[illegible]
For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to F. C. BROWN, Agent, 86 South Clark-st., Chicago, where cabin plans can be seen and rooms secured for any steamer or date.

BILL HOLDER AND BINDER.

AMBERG'S
PATENT
Holder, File & Binder.

Business men, accountants, and others, are respectfully invited to call at our office and examine an entirely new system of arranging, filing, and binding Invoices, Letters, Bills, and papers of every description, for which we claim the following advantages:
It is the most convenient and labor-saving.
It is the quickest and simplest.
Requires no mucilage.
Arranges papers alphabetically, and, therefore, requires no indexing.
Will file and bind any sized paper.
Has no hooks to tear the papers.
Excludes dust, and keeps everything nice and smooth.
It binds volumes for 25 to 35 cents each.
It is the only perpetual File and Binder.
Entirely different from any other, and is universally recommended.
We desire to call particular attention to AMBERG'S BILL HOLDER [illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturing and Jobbing Stationers,
128 and 130 Lake-st.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Branch of 106 & 108 Fulton-st., New York.

Artists' Department
OF
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
59 Michigan-av., Chicago,
Importers and Manufacturers of
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
Embracing a complete assortment of all articles used by the ARTIST and DECORATIVE PAINTER. [illegible]
All goods in this department will be sold at prices uniform with the New York House, thus saving time and expense of transportation.
Of the following articles we furnish a separate list:
Wax Flower Materials, Tube Paints & Water Colors.
Also, a General Catalogue (designed especially for the trade), embracing every article in the Department.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FARMING TOOLS
AND
Heavy Hardware.
Full Stock—Choice Goods—Low Prices.
ATWATER & BARSTOW,
175 Randolph-st.,
Manufacturers' Agents and Wholesale Dealers.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING
STORES.
Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of
WM. C. DOW,
116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT CHEAP,
Second, third and fourth floors, together or separately.
152 State-st.
Inquire of HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 152 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
UNION INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.
Savings Bank,
133 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
S. W. RAWSON, President.
J. H. PEARSON, Vice President.
W. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
W. K. McALLISTER, JAMES LONGLEY,
JAMES WARD, S. W. RAWSON,
E. F. PULSIFER, JOHN SUEHLER,
J. H. PEARSON.

MONEY TO LOAN
On improved Chicago City Real Estate.
We have the funds in hand and can close loans without delay.
F. G. WELLS & CO.,
98 Madison-st., Rooms 13 and 14.

$200,000
TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES.
GOOD MORTGAGES WANTED.
ALDERSON & SINCLAIR,
133 Madison-st., cor. LaSalle.

$1,500
To Loan on good Improved City Property.
Also, Money in Large Sums at 9 per cent.
MEAD & COE,
134 Washington-st.

$60,000 TO LOAN,
In Sums of $1,000 to $15,000,
On Chicago Real Estate, by
E. A. LINN & CO., Room 7, 97 N. Clark-st.

SEEDS.

SEED CORN!
We are now prepared to fill orders for yellow Michigan Yellow Dent Corn, early variety; selected with care for seed. Price, $3 per bushel.
F. S. MESEROLE & CO., Seedsmen,
204 Lake-st., Chicago.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S
WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
A MOST SUPERB ARTICLE
For Pickling or Family use. Ask your grocer for it.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, [illegible] State-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHITTENDON'S BRIDGE.
The CHITTENDON HOUSE [illegible]
WILLIAM JONES.

SAFETY DEPOSIT.
[illegible]

CAUTION.
CAUTION!
[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., New York, until Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging, and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota, in distance of about 230 miles, including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail, or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive proposals at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes, and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the Dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi River [illegible]

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars, containing full information, will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to EDWIN JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 Broadway, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,
President Northern Pacific R. R. Co.
New York, April 20, 1870.

CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN
RAILWAY.
NOTICE
To Railroad Contractors.

On and after May 11, and until May 13, next, at 12 o'clock m., bids will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, in Chicago, for the earth-graduation and bridging of the Second Division of the CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY, extending from Fairfield, Iowa, in a southwesterly direction, about twenty-five (25) miles and across the Des Moines River.

Profiles and estimates of the work can be seen at said office, between the dates aforesaid, and between May 6 and 10, at the office of the undersigned in Fairfield, Iowa, where all information as to the character of the work will be given. Proposals may be for the earth-work and bridging, or either separately, if desired, and may embrace any one or more Sections of four (4) miles.

The proposals will be opened, May 13, at the hour aforesaid. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to let the work by private contract, if thought best for the interests of the parties concerned.

S. M. SEYMOUR, Chief Engineer,
Chicago & S. W. R. W. Co.
F. H. WINSTON, President,
72 LaSalle-st.
Chicago, April 26, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting according to law, will be held at the office of said company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, April 28, 1870.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.
DAVENPORT, April 26, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
[illegible]
F. BURKHART, E. E. HIBBARD, J. SCHOTSAL.

NOTICE,
[illegible]
May 1, 1870. A. R. GRAY & CO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
[illegible]
JAMES W. DWIGHT, ALANSON DWIGHT.
Chicago, May 2, 1870.

CARD.
[illegible]
WALKER, OAKLEY & WARREN.
Chicago, May 2, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.
[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.
[illegible]
Chicago, May 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.
[illegible]
Chicago, May 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.
[illegible]
Chicago, May 2, 1870.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

PASSENGER STEAMERS
LEAVE
GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,
DAILY (Sunday Excepted).
For Milwaukee, Sheboygan, &c., at .... 9 a. m.
For Grand Haven and Muskegon, at .... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, at .... 10 a. m.
For Green Bay, every Tuesday and Friday, at .... 7 p. m.
T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE.
Wm. W. Strong,
262 Randolph-st.

GLOVE CLEANING.

MRS. M. A. WHITAKER,
GLOVE CLEANER,
Residence, the Woman's Home,
19 West Jackson-st., near Halsted.
Kid Gloves Cleaned by the Parisian Method.
[illegible]

INSURANCE.

WESTERN
FIRE, MARINE, and
PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE CO.,
OF CHICAGO.
Capital, $100,000. Chartered 1869.
Office, 154 Washington-st.
[illegible]

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE
LAUNDRY
Court-place, rear of Opera House.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HENRY SCHULTZ,
MANUFACTURER OF
[illegible]
Removed to 57 State-st., Chicago, Illinois.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.

To Job Printers.
[illegible]

A 5-Octave Parlor Organ
VERY CHEAP.
[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by mail......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail......6.00
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Weekly Edition, per year, by mail......2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office Address in full, including State and county.

Postmasters allowed ten per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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AGRICULTURAL [illegible]: Preparing Rennet—How to Fatten a Poor Horse—The Rose Slug—Cabbage Culture—John Wentworth's Farm.

VETERINARY: How to [illegible] Horses' Eyes—Tetanus, or Lockjaw; Its Principal Cause, Symptoms and Treatment—Other Causes of Lockjaw.

FROM THE CAPITAL: Mount Vernon Since the War—Present Condition of Washington's Estate—Future of the Potomac Country—Neighbors and Landmarks of the Chief—Indians' Rank in the Lobby—[illegible] and King—Stories of White Reliance.

COOK COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES: Remarks of Mr. Medill in the Constitutional Convention.

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MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

STEEL RAILS.

In 1864, Congress was asked to increase the duty on foreign manufactures to compensate for the domestic taxes imposed upon American manufactures under the Internal Revenue law, *i. e.*, to relieve manufacturers from the tax which all other people were compelled to pay. But it was distinctly stated by those who advocated this increase, that it should be removed whenever the domestic tax was reduced. That internal tax was removed in 1867, but the tariff of 1864 remains. At that time, *steel railway bars* had not become an article of commerce in this country, and, though the tariffs of 1861, '62, '63 and '64 were framed to include every imaginable form of iron and steel manufacture, steel railway bars were not mentioned, and have, therefore, been classified as "manufactures of steel not otherwise provided for," upon which the existing tariff is 45 per cent *ad valorem*.

These steel rails are manufactured by the Bessemer, or pneumatic, process, and are sold in England for $48.50 per ton. The Committee of Ways and Means recommended that the duty be increased to $44.80 per ton, which is equal to 92 per cent *ad valorem*. On Tuesday, the House voted, on motion of Mr. Bingham, to make the duty $36 per ton, or 75 per cent *ad valorem*. On Wednesday, they voted to make it two cents per pound, or 92 per cent *ad valorem*.

There is not a man, woman, or child in the United States, who is not interested in having the steel rail come into general use on all the railroads in the country. That there may be no mistake as to the character of this transaction, we repeat the cost of the rail, and its cost per ton with the several rates of taxation added:

Original cost of the steel railway bars, $48.50 per ton.
Cost, with present tax added, $70.10 per ton.
Cost, with Bingham's tax added, $84.50 per ton.
Cost, with tax proposed by Committee of Ways and Means, and finally agreed upon, $92.90 per ton.

All these being exclusive of cost of transportation.

There are 50,000 miles of railway in the United States completed, with an average of 5,000 miles additional laid every year. The life of an ordinary iron rail is about seven years. That of a steel rail has not been accurately determined, but it is known to be from six to twelve times greater. As the present rails are destroyed they must be replaced with the steel bar. It will require an average of 100 tons per mile of track, or 5,000,000 tons of steel railway bars, to relay all these roads. The cost of this construction, repair, and improvement will be borne by the productions moved upon these railways. Consequently, every dollar of tax levied upon steel rails is an additional tax imposed upon transportation, and has to be deducted from the grain and other domestic produce of the country. Every dollar of this tax confiscates the farmer's wheat at the place of its production, not for purposes of revenue, but to be paid as a bounty to three individuals. Three men, one of them in Detroit, one of them in Troy, New York, and the other a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, have become the sole owners ("Trustees," they call themselves,) of the right to manufacture Bessemer rails in the United States. The question before Congress, therefore, is, whether the people of the United States shall be allowed to purchase these rails at $48.50 per ton, or be compelled to pay Messrs. Morrell, Griswold and Ward $70.10 per ton, as the law now stands, or $84.50, as proposed by the Bingham amendment, or $92.90 as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means and agreed to by the House? It is not a question of taxing railway companies for the benefit of this monopoly, but it is a question whether Congress will vote an authority to these three men to collect this tax from the people who ride on railways or send freight over them. The duty, as it now stands, of 45 per cent *ad valorem* on the rails necessary, during the next ten years, to relay existing tracks, will amount to $108,000,000. The tax, as proposed by the Bingham amendment, will amount to $180,000,000, and, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, $222,000,000.

The giant proportions of this monopoly are, of course, increased by the active cooperation of various railroad officers, who will share in the immense profits. It is important to know whether Congress has the strength to resist this demand. The degrading effects of protective legislation were never more forcibly shown than in the fact that, upon an issue so plain and so clearly presented, whether the transportation of the country should be taxed over $200,000,000 for the profit of a few persons, the House had not the moral courage to protect the people of the country by throwing the job out of the bill.

But, for all this, we advise Messrs. Morrell, Griswold and Ward not to be too sure of their footing. It happens that no Congress can impose a tax which another Congress cannot repeal.

When Mr. Lewis was Commissioner of Internal Revenue he made a decision that the law which requires a two-cent stamp on "receipts for the delivery of money or other property," did not contemplate that the receipts given for notes, checks, drafts, or bills of exchange, should be stamped, since they are neither money nor property, but only evidences of the possession of money or property. The law has not been changed in this regard since Mr. Lewis went out of office, but a decision has been made by one of his successors reversing the former ruling, and declaring that all receipts for checks, drafts, notes, &c., shall be stamped; and [illegible], when acknowledging to each other the receipt of notes or drafts for collection, shall put a two-cent stamp on their letters. This decision was published in the newspapers at the time it was made, and very sharply criticised as one of those iniquitous and nasty devices which public officials sometimes invent for the purpose of extorting something which the law does not require and, at the same time, bringing the Internal Revenue [illegible] city recently in which a merchant, who had carefully [illegible] away Commissioner Lewis' decision, and had never seen the second decision, gave a receipt for a check without putting a stamp on it. In due course of time, this heinous offence was brought to the notice of some government official and the merchant was summoned before a United States Commissioner. After an investigation of the case, he was generously let off by paying the costs, which amounted to $20. If he had possessed the time and leisure, and had been endowed with a small portion of the perseverance which characterizes the majority of those who are allowed to interpret the revenue laws for us, we have no doubt that he could have proven to any court of competent jurisdiction that the ruling of Commissioner Lewis, on this subject, was correct, and that the subsequent decision was actually in violation of law.

CHICAGO RIVER.

The report of Dr. J. H. Rauch, the Sanitary Superintendent, upon the condition of the Chicago River, will attract attention because of its vital interest. The police system, by which the river has been protected from the offal and other matter from the distilleries and the packing houses, has resulted for some years in keeping down the offensive odors of the river, but has not prevented them. In 1869, when everything of this kind was excluded, so great had become the volume of sewage discharged into the river, that it required unusual labor with the pumps at Bridgeport to purify the main river and the South Branch. There are now 130 miles of sewers in Chicago, all of which discharge into the river. The effect upon the water in the river is strikingly noticeable in the immediate neighborhood where the mains discharge. The canal improvement will not accomplish the end sought, though its cost will be not less than three millions of dollars, [illegible] water than the canal can carry off when completed, fail to make any impression upon the North Branch above Kinzie street bridge, and while, in 1866, they carried off the impure water of the river and the South Branch in forty-eight hours, it required, in 1869, eight days to make any marked difference above Twelfth street bridge. That process fails to clean out the slips, or to keep the water pure near the mouths of the sewers. A suspension of pumping for a few hours will leave those neighborhoods as offensive as ever. Though the pumps may carry off daily an amount of water equal to the contents of the South Branch, they do not carry off the insoluble matter, and, hence, do not really cleanse the river. This matter is continuously pouring in, and every year in increased volume, although it is occasionally swept into the lake by the spring freshets. The time, therefore, is near at hand when the pumps will no longer be able to carry off the foul water of the river any faster than it accumulates, and what then? Experience of every season has shown that there is but one effectual mode of clearing the river, and that is, by so flooding it that a current is created down-stream. A freshet not only carries off the foul water, but scours the river of the sediment at the bottom. Every heavy rain-fall has an immediate and decided effect upon the river; but, in the absence of rain, the sewer contributions in a short time make the sluggish waters as foul as before. Dependence on the canal drainage is a delusion, and we fear that the million and a half of dollars we have already embarked in that scheme will be wasted, so far as the improvement may be counted upon as a sanitary measure. At all events, it will not serve to carry off the offensive waters of the river fast enough to keep the main river and South Branch pure, while it will have no effect whatever on the North Branch.

Dr. Rauch mentions, as remedies, the construction of intercepting sewers, leading to the lake, but these, he says, will involve great expense, and much time, and will require a vast amount of cleaning by steam pumps. Another remedy is to cut off all connections between the sewers and water closets, enforcing the use of vaults, or earth closets, and the regular removal of the soil. Still the river will need constant purification, particularly in the hot months, when the rain-fall is the lightest.

He recalls Mr. Chesbrough's plan for a covered canal from the lake to the head of the South Branch, and another from the lake to the North Branch, through which a supply of fresh water may be daily forced into the two branches sufficient to wash them both out. One of these canals, or covered aqueducts, 12 feet in diameter, would deliver a volume of 400 cubic feet of water per second; a supply sufficient to change all the water in the South Branch and main river in 24 hours. A head of one and a half feet at the lake would produce the requisite motion in the canal, and a steam engine of 100 horse-power would be sufficient to produce the head required. A like canal on Fullerton avenue would produce the same effect on the North Branch. These would force the filthy water, and the filth itself, by the natural channel into the lake. Though Dr. Rauch does not specifically recommend this plan, it is by far the most rational, the most direct, and the most economical of all. It is the nearest approach to a rain-fall, which experience has shown is the only effective means of cleansing the river, and it makes this flushing or scouring process continuous, which, in consequence of the continuous discharges from the sewers, is absolutely indispensable to any plan which may be adopted.

As it is, the river is itself one vast sewer, holding up to the sun the aggregate ordinary filth of a large city. In the hot season, the water is upon a level with the lake, and nothing flows from it. It must be washed out, and washed continuously, or it will breed a pestilence. Something must be done. The pumps and the canals are daily growing less adequate to the task, because they do not cleanse the river itself. That plan which comes nearest to the rational mode, and which experience has shown to be the only effectual mode of cleansing the river ought to be adopted. It is not likely that the pumps and canal will suffice after this season, if, indeed, they meet the demand upon them which a dry summer will certainly make.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* raises the point that, inasmuch as the Income Tax law expired by limitation on Saturday last, the proposed bill for its continuance, which is now swinging in a conference committee between the two Houses, would not be constitutional if passed. The constitution declares that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the pending Income Tax law originated in the Senate. We think that this point is well taken, and that it would be a sufficient defence for any person who might be called upon to pay an income tax under the proposed bill, that it did not originate in the House of Representatives. We hope that the House will stubbornly refuse to pass any such bill. Up to the present time, no taxes have been repealed, notwithstanding the Special Commissioner of Revenue has shown that there will be a surplus in the Treasury at the end of the next fiscal year of $120,000,000, and notwithstanding the Secretary of the Treasury is buying government bonds at the rate of $11,000,000 per month, and is hoarding $71,000,000 of gold, in addition to the amount called for by certificates. Fortunately, here is one tax law which repeals itself. The income tax is not only unjust and unequal, in the fact that it operates most heavily upon the honest portion of the community; but it is about the only tax which cannot be transferred from the man who pays it to his customers. The theory of our excise system is that taxes shall be so levied as to fall upon the consumer, to the end that they may be equally distributed over the community. The income tax cannot be so distributed, and it is, therefore, at variance with the principles upon which the system is grounded.

A special despatch to the *Inquirer* says that Mr. Boutwell was in the House on Saturday, the day that the old law expired, looking after the new one, and that, in support of it, he argued to General Schenck that, "As the bondholders can sell their bonds to-day for more value in gold than their legal-tenders were worth when they bought them, they have not really contributed anything to the payment of the war debt, and the sacrifices that have been made have been made by the soldiers who fell or were wounded during the war." The *Inquirer* says that this argument is quite matched in its irrelevancy to the question, and to logic [illegible] by the other proposition, viz.: "Because the *plebiscitum* is unpopular in France, the sloop Henry should pay double customs dues."

THE RAILROAD ARTICLE.

The Constitutional Convention have adopted the following provision relative to railways:

> "SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State, and to enforce such laws by adequate penalties, and may provide for a forfeiture of their property and franchises. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law."

This section, and the debate which preceded it, bear all the marks of a piece of raw buncombe. It declares, first, that the General Assembly shall do a certain thing. If the General Assembly does not do it, there is no power to compel them; and, hence, nothing is done. It declares that they shall pass a law which the last General Assembly did pass, and which was vetoed by the Governor, as a law impairing the obligation of contracts, and, therefore, in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It seeks to bring on a strife, first, between the people and the Legislature, on the question of what is a "reasonable" charge; second, between the State and the railway companies; and, third, between the State and the United States—and all to give a phantom popularity to members of the convention. The only railways upon which it can operate are those to be hereafter constructed. And here we encounter the paradox of a public body voting, on one day, the most extraordinary powers of taxation to encourage the building of new railways, and, on the next, voting a provision into the constitution to kill them before they are born. This is clearly in the interest of the old railways against the new ones.

As regards a forfeiture of franchises, the courts of the State and of the United States, will protect the railroads from such forfeiture upon any new terms not imposed when the franchise was granted. Under the right of eminent domain, the property of a railroad may be taken, by judicial process, for any public purpose, or different use, by properly compensating the owners. But no mere legislative enactment or State Constitution can lawfully authorize it to be taken without compensation. To attempt it would raise a conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which would be as fatal to a State Constitution as to a State statute.

Nor can a Constitutional Convention make a railway a public highway in any other sense than it is already. Whatever is now the exclusive property of a corporation can become the common property of the whole people, only by "taking private property for public use," which involves something more than a clause in the constitution. It requires compensation. Railroads are already public highways in the limited sense that the land over which their track is laid has been taken for a limited public use, *i. e.*, to enable the public to travel and send freight over it in such conveyances and drawn by such engines as may be furnished by the company chartered to run the road, and upon payment of such reasonable rates as it may charge.

We do not suppose the convention meant to give the whole people of the State a perpetual "free pass" over the railroads—the right to ride without paying any fare at all. This clause has no more terrors for any existing railway than the other. It can operate only on the new ones and is, to that extent, a discouragement to their construction.

The New York *Tribune*, with that happy exercise of the logical faculty which distinguishes its chief editor, seems to think that, if a man is a free trader in principle, he cannot call himself a "revenue reformer" without great moral turpitude; and, *vice versa*, that if a man is *not* a free trader, but goes in for revenue reform, he is a knave and a sneak because he does *not* call himself a free trader. By the same reasoning, Mr. Greeley, when he opposed the introduction of slavery into the Territories, was a knave and a sneak because he did not avow himself in favor of abolishing it in the States. It would, perhaps, be carrying a joke too far to push this reasoning into the Niagara Falls Peace Conference, and to inquire what was Mr. Greeley's attitude towards the American Union at that interesting juncture?

Mr. John Russell Young began the publication of the New York *Standard* on Saturday, with the promise to avoid personalities in general, all disputes with editors especially, and the quarrel with Charles A. Dana in particular. The third number is the last heard from, and in that Mr. Young gets as far as to denominate Mr. Dana a "pirate." By the second week we shall doubtless be treated to a minute pedigree of both these gentlemen, which will be all very interesting because very scandalous. But what will become of the promised reform in New York journalism?

Judge Williams, yesterday, dissolved the temporary injunction granted by himself, restraining the Board of Supervisors from discharging Mr. Thomas, the engineer of the Court House, from their employment. The Judge, in the course of a lengthy opinion, says:

> "It is the common case of an employe who is discharged, justly or unjustly, by his employer. * * I see no reason why, if this bill can be maintained, any employe who claims that his employer is about to discharge him unjustly might not resort to a court of equity for relief."

Very true. So we thought when the injunction was granted. And this being true the only knotty point which it will puzzle the lawyers to determine is why such an injunction was ever granted.

Scientific.

It was announced, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, that there was good reason to believe that hydrogen, the lightest of the known gases, is really a metal, and would take on the metallic form at a suitably low temperature. The chemists have not yet been able to produce a degree of cold sufficient to make the element take on the metallic form as an element, but several months ago it was successfully combined with palladium, and now it is announced that Dr. Loew, of the College of New York, has succeeded in amalgamating it with mercury, in the proportion of 150 volumes of hydrogen to one of mercury. The process is thus described by Dr. Loew:

> "By shaking an amalgam of zinc and mercury in a flask with bichloride of platinum, and pouring the whole into water, and afterward adding hydrochloric acid to dissolve the excess of zinc, a voluminous spongy mass makes its appearance, which is the amalgam of hydrogen and mercury. It bears the closest resemblance to the so-called ammonium amalgam made by decomposing sodium amalgam with sal ammoniac, and suggests the inquiry whether that well-known compound is not really an amalgam of hydrogen instead of ammonium. The hydrogen escapes from the amalgam very rapidly, and we soon have nothing left but mercury."

Thus far, there is nothing practical in the discovery, but it may lead to great things. It is well known that, though the chemist can resolve organic compounds into their inorganic elements, he has not yet been able to invert the process. But it does seem probable that the only reason for this lack of ability is to be found in the fact that the chemist has not yet learned to bring the elements together under the same conditions of molecular relation as is effected by the organism of the animal or plant. It is only a question of manipulation, and when the list of allotropes is somewhat further extended, the interesting problem may finds its solution.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Matthew Stacy, of Jacksonville, has been City Treasurer for thirty-six years.

—The track of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad was laid into Bloomington on Sunday, making the line now complete from Pekin to Danville.

—In Richview, on the 24th ult., Melissa Silas, aged 18 years, poured coal oil on a fire to make it burn more rapidly. An explosion resulted, and her clothes were ignited. She lived about four hours, in great agony, almost roasted alive, her body burned to a crisp, and the blood oozing from her entire body. Her parents reside near Rome, in Jefferson County.

IOWA.

The editor of the Muscatine *Journal* claims to have the identical pistol with which Aaron Burr shot Alexander Hamilton.

—At a conference of officers of the Fort Dodge & Minnesota and the Des Moines Railroad Companies, it was decided that both organizations should continue, and go on with the work at different points. The first-named company will undertake to build from Fort Dodge north to the State line; the other will construct the road from Des Moines to Montana; and both companies will unite to put in the connecting link from Montana to Fort Dodge.

WISCONSIN.

The Green Bay *Advocate* publishes a list of nearly a hundred persons who have resided in that city over twenty years—four of them having been born there. A. G. Ellis, present Mayor of Stevens Point, came to Green Bay in 1820, and is said to be the oldest male immigrant resident in the State.

INDIANA.

W. H. Bryan, of Pierson township, Vigo county, is said to be the fortunate possessor of a cow whose milk yields three pounds of good butter daily.

—A depth of 270 feet had been reached in sinking the salt well at Terre Haute, on Saturday night. Four veins of coal had been passed.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle* of the 2d says: "From a telegram from the Hon. [illegible], received this morning, we learn that the gap between the two [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible], is but twenty-[illegible] miles; and, as the two parties are rapidly working toward one another, the gap will soon be closed."

—Mr. A. S. Wadsworth, of Traverse City, is fitting out for a geological exploration of that portion of the Upper Peninsula situated between Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, having St. Marie's River for an eastern boundary, and for the western the White Fish River of Green Bay, and a line thence to Grand Island, Lake Superior. He will examine the principal rivers of the region referred to from their mouths to their sources, embracing in his field notes the following subjects: Fisheries, water-powers, hypsometrical data, drainage, meteorological data, the forest, pine lumber, lumber products not pine, forest products not lumber, farm crops, farm stock, fruit population, communications, economic geology, salt, geological research, and antiquities.

KANSAS.

An Indian, near Fort Scott, recently traded two mules for a set of false teeth, and proudly wore them, necklace-fashion, around his neck.

—This is what Leavenworth claims the champion belt for: "We can turn out a larger number of people to a smaller fire, and they'll leave a better dinner and run faster, and surround the conflagration quicker, stay there longer and go home wetter, than any other town in America."

MISSOURI.

The following novel complaint was recently made before a St. Louis Justice: "Ellen Cahill, being duly sworn, says that a certain black Newfoundland dog, the property of Timothy Shea, on or about the 19th or 20th of April, A. D. 1870, at the county aforesaid, did commit an assault and battery upon the person of this affiant. Said dog attacked her outside of the enclosure of said Shea, and bit her in the leg, above the ankle, tearing her garter and wounding her severely, without any just cause or provocation, and against the peace and dignity of the State. And this affiant says that said Timothy Shea has not, to her knowledge and belief, been arrested, or held to bail, or otherwise dealt with for said assault; and further sayeth not."

OHIO.

An employer on a railroad at Cincinnati, who had his hand crushed last week while coupling cars, and went to a surgeon, was at once discharged for being absent without leave.

—Colonel Adam N. Riddle died at Cincinnati May 2, aged 65 years. He was a prominent lawyer; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1851, and subsequently a Senator from Hamilton County.

THE TERRITORIES.

—The old families of Santa Fe have not at present a high opinion of the Territorial Librarian, Mr. Bond, who has sold for wrapping paper the records of New Mexico, embracing a period of two hundred years.

—The Sioux City *Journal* of the 1st has the following fuller particulars of the Indian troubles at the Cheyenne Agency: "Gibbard Krouse, D. Browner, and Michael Many, three gentlemen who arrived in this city by last evening's stage, report the condition of Indian affairs as coming to a climax. They left Berthold some three weeks ago, and came down to Fort Randall in a mackinaw. The day they left Berthold, the hostile Irondog Indians came in there in a famishing condition, to ask for a 'big talk' and something to eat. When our informants reached Cheyenne Agency, the Indians would not allow them to land there, as they intended to do, and, when they made signs of landing, in disregard of the Indians' objections, bullets and arrows were shot over their heads by the savages. With this warning to keep clear, the men kept on down the river. The Indians, it is said, allow no white men to land at or depart from the agency, and have everything their own way. The post-trader was robbed of all his goods, and barely got away with his life. They hold Major Randall and every white man on the Agency as prisoners. The reds number between 3,600 and 4,000. A day or two before these gentlemen passed that point, the Indians killed all the cattle, over a hundred head. A large number of the cattle jumped into the river, where they were killed and left lying on sand-bars. The rumor was circulated to some extent, late last night, that other parties had reached here in mackinaws, bringing news of Major Randall's death by the hands of the Indians; but, as similar rumors have been circulated before and proved to be false, we are not disposed to give credence to this last story."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wilmington, Delaware, now employs only female public school teachers.

—Among the articles recently discovered at Pompeii are a very rare glass oil lamp, and a night lamp, like those in modern use.

—The London *Athenæum* is of opinion that one-fourth of the population of France are lunatics.

—Dresden's new opera house, from Professor Semper's plan, is to have an invisible orchestra, and cost 400,000 thalers.

—Three of the wives of men employed on the steamer City of Boston have consoled themselves by re-marrying.

—It has just been noticed as a curious coincidence that the British Government introduced the Irish Coercion bill into Parliament on St. Patrick's Day.

—An English farm laborer was recently wedded in the parish church, and his bride dropped dead in a few minutes after. He was single, married, and widowed, within an hour.

—High-heeled shoes have brought two Hartford young ladies to the doctor's door for treatment for painful distortion of the feet.

—Boston saw, with wonder, a few days ago a woman seated on a pile of rubbish hard at work, with several male companions, chipping off the dried mortar from old bricks.

—A clerk in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, who lost both hands several years ago, is a very good penman. He holds the pen between his wrists, securing the paper by a weight.

—A rosy-cheeked damsel in Lansingburg, N. Y., daily leads a sleek-looking cow from house to house, and supplies her customers with milk drawn fresh and sweet and pure.

—A French chemist, Mr. Hurtault, has invented a process for making petroleum inexplosive by mixing with it a small quantity of "amylic alcohol."

—A boarding house in Irving place, New York, is advertised, where, among other advantages to be enjoyed, one may have the company of "men and women who can talk."

—The *Photographic News* attributes the dearness of eggs to the fact that 4,000,000 are annually employed by photographers in Europe, and 1,000,000 in the United States.

—Six fine statues in bronze, representing Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Minerva, Apollo, and Castor, have just been discovered at Ostia, a small town situated at the mouth of the Tiber; also, an enormous gold ring, which the effigy and description denote to have belonged to Trajan.

—There is a chance for permanent employment of good circus equestrian performers in Scranton, Pa., where the lamplighters are expected to make their rounds on horseback. On arrival at a post, the rider stands upon the saddle, and proceeds, in this position, to darken or illumine the pathway. These things only require practice, we suppose.

—Captain Bird, of the bark Kremlin, which was wrecked last month on the Serrana Keys, on her passage to Boston from Aspinwall, states that when they landed on the Southwest Key, they found two negroes and a big dog. They had been there over a year, digging guano for a Philadelphia firm. The vessel which brought them to the Key was to return in three months' time and take the guano, but she had not returned. According to their story, they left Philadelphia January 19, 1869. They had subsisted on birds' eggs alone for over three months. They did not know what day or what month it was, and they were so emaciated and weak that they could not walk down to the beach. Captain Bird took them along and landed them in Old Providence, where they were improving rapidly. He believed they would have died in a fortnight more if assistance had not arrived.

—The citizens of Summit County, Col., at a recent meeting on the Indian question, adopted the following among other resolutions:

> "*Resolved*, That it would seem from the tone of some journals that it is right, in their opinion, that men on the frontier should be butchered in cold blood by the dastardly and cowardly Indians; that women should be ravished even unto death by these fiends; and that helpless infants and children should be murdered or taken into hopeless captivity. All these, hideous as they are, inhuman as they are, and damnable as they are, we see justified, if not directly, at least indirectly, by those journals that condemn our army and its commanders. We say, in viewing these carnivals of misery, butchery, devastation, and blood, let those kings of hell, now comfortably ensconced in their pleasant homes, enjoy this spectacle from afar if they can; but close their columns in eternal shame to future comments upon a subject of which they are as ignorant as the most abject Hottentot is of the polar regions."

—Commodore Vanderbilt is turning his attention to the erection of a magnificent structure of iron and glass on Fourth avenue, New York, for the use of the cars of his several lines of railway. The edifice, when completed, will be the largest, most costly, and imposing building of the kind on this continent. The weight of iron to be used will be over 8,000,000 pounds. It will require 100,000 square feet of glass in the roof alone, and 90,000 square feet of galvanized corrugated iron to cover the roof. The entire length of the roof will be 652 feet, and it will be 199 feet 2 inches in width between the walls, and supported by thirty-two arched trusses, placed 20 feet 4 inches apart. This depot is intended to accommodate the trains of the Harlem, Hudson River, and New York Central Railroads. The car house will have accommodations for twelve single trains, while, if it be necessary, double, or even treble, that number can be accommodated. It is expected to be open to the public by January, 1871.

PERSONAL.

Florence, the comedian, talks of building a new theatre in New York.

—General Sigel will make Long Island his permanent residence.

—Neal Dow is going to California to lecture on cold water.

—Lesurier, the man who was arrested for shouting "Cayenne" in the face of the Emperor at a review, has written a penitent letter, pleading his own insanity.

—Mr. Eaton, who was one of the victims of the Richmond disaster, was a nephew of Charlotte Cushman.

—The Hon. John Bigelow sailed for Europe on Saturday, with his entire family. He will reside at least three years in Germany.

—The children of Edward Everett have given Harriet Hosmer an order for a monument of bronze and red sandstone, to be placed in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

—The cottage of the late President Pierce, at Rye Beach, N. H., was sold on Wednesday of last week by auction, for $4,975. John McNeil, of Concord, a nephew of the ex-President, was the purchaser.

—Ernest Renan, in a recent published article, expressed the opinion that there are but two questions totally mysterious—the origin of the human conscience, and the supreme end of the universe.

—Henry Overton, of Dalton, Ga., aged 85, has gone to Van Buren, Tenn., to see his father, aged 113. Henry lost his mother when he was only 70 years old.

—James E. Harvey is about to publish his recollections of Portugal during eight years' residence there as representative of the United States Government.

—Sumner's best French mantle clock, worth $150, was confiscated by an entry thief, while the servant was taking a card up to the Senator's tapestried apartments.

—The Marquis of Hertford was the original of Mr. Thackeray's Marquis of Steyne, in *Vanity Fair*, and also of Mr. Disraeli's Marquis of Monmouth in *Coningsby*.

—Mr. Hemboldt Muller, a brother of the [illegible] novelist, Louisa Muhlbach (Mrs. Mundt), is making a tour of the United States, coming hither from Saxony for the purpose.

—Carlyle's last word for stupidity is "[illegible]."

—Miss Blanche Butler has bidden farewell to Washington society. She will return next winter as a Senator's wife. The wedding takes place some time in summer, at her home in Lowell, Mass.

—It is said that, in consequence of a violent altercation which took place the other day between Grand Duke Constantine and General Fleury, the French Ambassador had demanded his passports. The Czar, however, interfered, asked General Fleury not to make known the details of the quarrel, and insisted on his brother apologizing.

—The *Athenæum* learns that the Earl of Albemarle is engaged upon a volume of memoirs and reminiscences that will throw a light upon a dismal period of English history—the close of the Regency and the beginning of George IV.'s reign.

—*Umul-ool-Ukhbar* explains how it was that the Duke of Edinburgh got no salute at Deig, and the explanation is most satisfactory. Two brass guns, he says, were sent from Bhurtpore to Deig on purpose to salute the Duke, but unfortunately, "while they were saluting, one gunner got his hands blown away, and the other got blown away altogether."

—Henry Ward Beecher spoke Sunday morning on the night scenes in New York and Brooklyn. He condemned midnight labor, late parties, late suppers, Saratoga excursions, and after-dark walks of young men and maidens. He made a point that "Good broad streets, well laid out, kept clean and well lighted, will have more moral influences than all churches and all preaching put together."

—"Christina Nilsson," says the Paris *Gaulois*, "will definitely leave the stage. She is going to marry a young man of very good family, the nephew of an Admiral. It is a pure love match, the young man having no fortune."

—M. Soleil, chief cashier of the Bank of France, and who, in that capacity signed all its notes, is dead. He was the "Spinner" of France, and used to boast that his autograph was the most valuable in France.

—A personal item, which, of course, is given prominence, in the columns of the Honolulu *Gazette*, reads thus: "His Majesty is enjoying exceeding good health at Molokai, and is very much interested in branding the calves of his large herd of cattle there."

—The diplomatic proprieties have been outraged by His Majesty, King Pepple, of Bonny, who, wishing the assistance of Queen Victoria to put down a rebellion in his territory, has gone to England to ask for it in person. Details of His Majesty's reception have not been published.

—The fraudulent Major Sigourney, who reported that he committed suicide on Bloomingdale road, and who then denied it, was to have been one of the witnesses at the McFarland trial, but the lawyers concluded that a man who was capable of passing himself off for dead on such slight provocation would hardly prove a reliable acquisition to either side.

—Referring to the ball to be given Prince Arthur, in Montreal, the Hamilton (Ontario) *Times* says: "It may be all right, but we cannot help thinking that there has been too much fuss made over the boy in Canada. However, it is a sentimental homage to the reigning Sovereign, and, as such, we presume, the Prince has the sense to accept it."

—A stockbroker sued the Abbe Peyer in Paris for differences amounting to 5,000 francs on various Bourse operations. The reverend father came into court in his robes, and pleaded that stock-gambling being an immoral transaction the law could afford no relief; but the Court held that a priest could not be supposed to do anything immoral, and therefore he must pay.

—The female professors of Vassar College are letting their lights shine in public as well as before their students. Miss Prof. Maria Mitchell is lecturing in public and writing for *Hours at Home*; "Miss Prof. Dr." Alida C. Avery is writing for the *Christian Union*, and Miss Prof. Elizabeth M. Powell is becoming a contributor to the new *Standard* magazine.

—Richmond papers report the death, in that city, on Wednesday of last week, of Hugh R. Pleasants, who for the past forty years has been prominently connected with the press of Virginia. He was a brother of the late Hon. Hampden Pleasants, and early in life became associated with that journalist in the editorial department of the Richmond *Whig*. Subsequently he edited the Richmond *Dispatch*.

—Since the death of General Grey, private Secretary to Queen Victoria, it has transpired that Her Majesty takes a very active part in the business of every department of the government, and especially the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Poor Law Board. She writes out her views with a fullness that reminds one of Philip II., and the private Secretary's business is to reduce her memoranda to official form. Some Froude of the future may find in the Victoria MSS. a mine of historical lore almost as rich as the archives of Simancas.

—The New York *Sun* of April 30 says: "Among the passengers who sail by the St. Laurent to-day are 'Rose and Blanch,' twin daughters of the late Nathaniel Niles, and known as the heroines in Eugene Sue's 'Wandering Jew.' Miss Lizzie Niles goes to Paris, where she is to be married to M. Cerruti, late Italian Minister in Washington. By their father's death they come into possession of the 'casket' of diamonds, of which a thrilling history is given in that novel. The casket was presented to their mother by the Empress Josephine, and is actually worth only $10,000, although represented by Mr. Sue as being worth $3,000,000."

—The Hon. Wm. Montgomery died at Washington, Pa., April 28. Mr. Montgomery was a lawyer of distinction, and for many years occupied a leading political position in Washington County, having been twice elected to Congress by the Democratic party of that district. During his career in Congress he achieved considerable notoriety in connection with the so-called Crittenden-Montgomery Amendment, which was intended as a measure of pacification during the excitement preceding the war. Of late years he has lived quietly on his farm, only once coming prominently before the public, in connection with the trial of his son in the Dinsmore murder-case.

—The *Nord* mentions that a large number of persons in Brussels were the victims of an impudent and disgraceful fraud, the authors of which it thinks there ought to be no difficulty in discovering. For about four hours hawkers went through the streets of the city, shouting, "Assassination of Rochefort at St. Pelagie," and selling for a couple of sous a handbill purporting to contain an account of the occurrence. This handbill was thus worded: "Rochefort is being assassinated. He cannot see either his children or his relations; he spits blood, and continually coughs; he is frightfully thin, and every one who is able to approach him (a thing all but impossible) says that he has one leg in the grave. He is confined in a filthy den, instead of being sent to the fine climate of Italy. I repeat it, he is being assassinated, from want of everything that is necessary for him." About noon the sale of this production was stopped, by order, it is supposed, of the police.

—The late Dr. George Frick, of Baltimore, Md., leaves, among other legacies, the following: Baltimore Orphan Asylum, $5,000; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Franklin street, $5,000; Aged Women's Home, $5,000; Aged Men's Home, $5,000; Home of the Friendless, $5,000; Protestant Asylum, $5,000; Blind Asylum of Baltimore, $5,000; Church Home Infirmary, $3,000; House of Refuge, $3,000; Manual Labor School for Indigent Boys, $2,000; German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church, income to be applied yearly for the purchase of fuel for the poor and destitute of that congregation, $3,000; Hebrew Society of Baltimore, $1,000.

—The New York *Mail* says: "There are a host of conflicting reports about Miss Nilsson's expected visit to this country. Of course some of them are false, and we happen to know that more or less of them are incorrect. It is certain that Miss Nilsson wants to visit this country; that she intends to do so next September; that she has received liberal offers from several well-known managers; that Mr. Strakosch offered her a very large sum, and that a reason altogether aside from his desire to engage Miss Nilsson induced him to withdraw that offer. So much we know from sources of the most trustworthy character. And other facts within our knowledge incline us to believe that although Mr. Strakosch may have repented, and renewed his first offers, he is not the manager who is to have the honor of introducing the Swedish successor of Jenny Lind to the American public."

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Narrow Escape from Shipwreck of the United States Frigate Lancaster.

By a letter received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard from on board the United States steam frigate Lancaster, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, dated at Montevideo, March 13, it is learned that the ship encountered a very heavy gale going from the Falkland Islands to Montevideo, and came near being lost.

On Thursday, the 10th of January, the ship was in the worst of the gale, the seas rolling as high as the mainmast head, and the fore and maintopsail carried away. The letter describes what followed:

"Things began to look decidedly dangerous, and there was a manifest alarm on board. No one knew where we were, and we had not seen a glimpse of the sun for over two days. At 6 o'clock the water began to get muddy, which caused us to believe we were near land. We got on soundings, and found twelve fathoms of water—thirty minutes later ten fathoms, and at 7 o'clock nine fathoms. I went below, and soon after an acquaintance rushed in my room excited and exclaiming, 'We will all be lost! The ship is going upon a sand bank, and breakers have been reported!' Soon after the Captain of the foretop reported to the Admiral that there were breakers one and a half miles off the lee-bow. During this time the engineer had orders to get up steam immediately. Having no wood to start fires with, barrels of salt pork were ordered into requisition, but junk and rosin gratings being handy, were used first. About this time a passenger we took on at the Falkland Islands says to me: 'You had better be getting on deck. Everybody has been ordered on deck. We are in six fathoms of water, and it is getting less every minute!' I took a life preserver from a locker, and, putting it on, went on deck. I had hardly started before I heard the engines working.

"In the meantime a jib having been gotten on, as a good Providence would have it, the ship wore around with a shifting wind, and slowly steamed off in a diagonally opposite direction. When the ship turned I noticed that our stern was within a stone's throw of the breakers, and every sea that washed over the deck would leave deposits of pebbles. Just previous to this moment officers taking off their boots and coats could be seen all over the deck. When the breakers were reported to the Admiral he became so excited that he actually went, rushing vehemently, 'We are lost if we cannot wear ship!' Wearing ship would evidently have been of no use if we had had no steam; for the breakers were immediately on our leeward; but at this critical moment the engineer reported steam ready. Here Captain Johnson took the deck with dauntless composure, and ordered the jib to be hoisted, which threw the ship's head off, and every pound of steam that could possibly be carried was put on, and the noble vessel, with four hundred valuable lives, was saved from destruction. It afterwards proved that we were on Seal Island banks, seventy-five miles from land.

"This occasion was a serious moment in my life, and I believe for all on board. Captain Trenchard, the commanding officer of the Lancaster, became so convulsed with excitement that he could not speak. Captain Johnson, an experienced seaman, says that if we had been but two minutes later in getting steam there would not have been one soul left to tell the fate of the Lancaster."

WASHINGTON.

The War Between the Cities.

Cincinnatians in Trouble.

The Railroad Struggle for Southern Connections.

Norfolk vs. Baltimore.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 29.

It is such an unusual thing to see a lobby here from the East which is not in some way connected either with the Tariff, the Banks, or commercial subsidies, that we experienced a treat the other day in seeing a genuine delegation of staid Cincinnatians, who had come here, with long faces, to ask government to protect them from Louisville.

Cincinnati, of course, is an Eastern city. The West moved away from it some years ago. It used to be called the "Queen City," but now it is a Queen dowager, and, like all old Queens, from Sheba, and Zenobia, and Cleopatra down, its sympathies are with the East. It objects to the capital being removed West. It copies what the Eastern papers say about Chicago. I was very sure that its next step toward total depravity would be sending some of its most respectable citizens here to ask for something.

The Cincinnati delegation, in its staid good nature, deep gravity of deportment, and a certain quaint old-fashionedness, reminded me very much of the delegation which the Dutch from Newcastle, on the Delaware, sent to Petrus Stuyvesant, to complain that some terrible Swedes had settled further down the bay, and were catching all the fish. Our Cincinnati friends wanted government to take Louisville in hand. It seems that Louisville, ever since the close of the war, has been seeing Cincinnati two better. Cincinnati has "called" it and discovered that it has a stocked hand. As a friend of this grieved delegation said to me:

"Why, dog it! we owned 'em, body and boots, soul and breeches, for years. They couldn't call their souls their own, but now, you see, they are getting sassy."

"You see," continued my friend from the city of the Queen dowager, "that old man Guthrie,—Senator Guthrie,—was the first of it. He made the Louisvillians (my friend emphasized the 'villians' particularly) put out every mortal cent they had and go in debt for a railroad to Nashville. That road, sir, was the first link they forged to spile Cincinnati. As soon as they got that road they made the Kentucky Legislature refuse to charter one for us. Why, dog it! we can't get out no way. We are stuck fast.

"The next thing, sir, was the canal. You see the Ohio River falls at Louisville, and they are at the head of deep water navigation. Sometimes we hardly have two feet of water in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. The best we can do is to wait for high water, and then we can navigate over the falls at Louisville. But, see here, those Louisville fellers have gone and set a pier bridge right on them falls, so that our steamboatmen say it is worth their insurance to try and shoot any more. They have gone and made short spans a purpose, and what's the consequence? Why, sir, some big steamboats that we were going to build stand still. We're discouraged. And our only hope now is to get that Louisville Canal widened, so that we can go through.

"You see there's a canal around the Louisville Falls. It's been there, perhaps, thirty years. Government owns almost the whole of it, and, although we succeeded some time ago in having a new set of locks put in, the approaches to the canal require to be widened to the width of the locks in order to give us a chance. We are here to ask government to go in and make an appropriation to widen that canal. We wanted $400,000 this year, but the United States Engineer told us to take $240,000 if we couldn't get any more; and he said, for that, he would try to dig us part of the way out."

"Well, what is Congress going to do for you?"

"Why, dog it! I don't believe they mean to do anything. That Conger feller, from Port Huron, wants to get his own river opened, actually argued against us. He said he didn't see any sense in government bothering with that canal. And now, the question recurs with awful significance, how are we going to get past Louisville? There are no balloons that we know of. There is no mercy in Kentucky that we ever heard of. If we don't finish that canal in some way, we may as well return to wheelbarrows. The Kentucky members appear to be with us on the canal question, but they won't give our cars a chance on their own bridge at the falls. The Great Western and Pacific traffic has left us to one side. The Pacific Railroad has been of no use to Cincinnati. Unless we get a share of the new trade of the South, we shall be on our beam-ends. Louisville was a rebel place, and it has the sympathy of all the rebel section south of it."

"Is Louisville really building up in a solid, substantial way?"

"Yes, it is. They have put up some fine buildings there. They have two fine hotels,—which is more than Cincinnati has,—and they are getting a good deal of manufacturing started. Men, right from our neighborhood, have moved down there, and there is a big Northern element which has gone to the city since the war. I have just made a trip to New Orleans, and I tell you, sir, the crops they are making and the prices they are getting for them in the South will enable them to own us just as they did ten years ago. Cincinnati ought to have had the greatest part of all that trade; but it looks now as if it would be divided between Louisville and perhaps Norfolk."

"Is not Chicago picking up a good deal of trade close around you?"

"Well, they are picking up trade everywhere. The last time I was in Chicago I saw one merchant who had orders for goods from Hamilton and Richmond, which are almost suburbs of ours, and they were just the kind of goods, too, that Cincinnati ought to have furnished. Those Chicago fellers are a runmad set anyway. When I went over the Pacific Railroad, I would see twenty or thirty of them jumping out at every station, and, while the engine was taking water, or we Cincinnatians were taking our whiskey, those infernal drummers would be measuring men for hats, boots, watch-chains, and whatever else it could enter the heart of man to conceive.

"It would tickle you to death," continued my anxious friend, "to see how those Chicago fellers start up a country merchant. A gang of them will go in together,—say a tanner, a grocer, a boot and shoe dealer, a liquor merchant, and a dry goods jobber,—and they will pick up some feller at every likely town they come to, and stock his whole place for him. If he succeeds, it is their gain, of course; but, if he fails, they don't go right off and sell him out, but they will stock him again, and put a Trustee's name over the door, and give him another chance, so that, ten to one, the second time he will make it."

"Ah," said my friend, "that Chicago is a run-mad place. It is just like New York. Why, you go into the Chamber of Commerce at Chicago and you will see, amongst others, some young fellers, with fob-chains, strutting up and down, hallooing, and bidding, and bluffing, and they will tell you that the Chamber can't collect the dues off them. The other day their Court House fell down; I suppose they are all in it again by this time. But the question that rises with awful emphasis is this:

"How is Cincinnati going to get past them falls?"

WAR OF EASTERN RAILROAD KINGS.

Some very important railroad movements are being made in the vicinity of the Capital City, nearly all going to show a desperate struggle between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and its restless rival, the Pennsylvania Central, for the control of the trade of the South and Southwest. Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore road, has exclusive connections with Western Virginia and the great valley of Virginia, but the Pennsylvania road has flanked him in the Southeast and created a rival interest in the State of Maryland itself, by buying the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac road, which was originally granted to a set of private speculators by the Maryland Legislature, and then purchased from the incorporators by the Pennsylvania interest; this road, ostensibly a mere accommodation line for the western peninsula of Maryland, has developed into a part of a great trunk line from New York and the lakes to Norfolk and New Orleans. This it will accomplish by a steam ferry or tunnel opposite Aquia Creek, which will make it a link on the tide-water route from New York and Baltimore to Fredericksburg and Richmond. From Fredericksburg, meantime, a road has been graded for seventy miles toward Charlottesville, and this with its connections, will tap the middle and lower Valley of Virginia, and give a long link toward Cumberland Gap. Yesterday, ground was broken in the outskirts of Baltimore city for the great Junction Railroad which is to make this new Baltimore & Potomac line fast to the Northern Central Railroad, and thus you can see that in the course of another year the Pennsylvania corporation will have one long arm reaching to Omaha and Chicago, a foothold at New York, and thence, by Harrisburg, will control the nearest possible avenue by tide-water to the mouth of the Chesapeake.

The whole business of this Baltimore & Potomac charter has illustrated what long-headed craft and cunning can accomplish. First, the Bowies, Stones, and other folks in the sterile western neck of Maryland were induced to demand a railroad right for their convenience. Having secured a charter in spite of Mr. John W. Garrett, these isolated folks find themselves possessed of a right but not the means to have a road. They therefore fly in despair to the Pennsylvania Central people, and thus the Pennsylvania monopoly finds a sure foothold at last upon the sacred soil.

This contest, however, goes back still further. It was really fought out in the city of Pittsburgh, where the shippers and manufacturers were long in complete subjection to the Pennsylvania Central Road, and had no power in securing low rates of freight eastward; they therefore made a terrific political fight in the Legislature at Harrisburg and got Mr. Garrett's permission to finish the Connellsville Road, which crosses the Alleghanies between the Youghiogheny and the Upper Potomac. It then seemed probable that the Maryland interest would be forever absolute over the whole region east of Cincinnati, and enjoy the profitable spoils of all traffic between the Ohio and Cumberland and the Atlantic. But revenge and avarice made it all the more necessary for the Pennsylvania Northern Central Road to obtain an extension to the Potomac, and hence we see to-day the extraordinary spectacle, for the East, of three thousand men and half a thousand horses tugging amain to finish the Connellsville route before next Christmas, while about as many men are at work to unite the Potomac & Harrisburg Road by the same time.

But Mr. Garrett is now compelled to tunnel around Baltimore also, and he is about to put a hole under the Patapsco, so as to increase his time from Washington northward. Next year the road from this city to Point of Rocks will be driven ahead with celerity, and Washington city will actually have a dozen railroads converging here in place of two. Thus the rivalry of two vast monopolies is working out good for this neglected part of the East, and, unless the Capital removal project makes haste, Washington will contain two hundred and fifty thousand people before 1880.

The more these monopolies overlap and overreach each other southeastward the more certain it seems that an inevitable destiny is to make Hampton Roads the site of the future great city of the South. Baltimore can be flanked northward and southward. Her steamship lines must put to sea by Hampton Roads, and to the same point will inevitably go all the products between Memphis and Louisville. Norfolk or its neighborhood seems destined to outstrip Baltimore, as Baltimore has already passed Philadelphia in commercial hopefulness. In vain do they dig and deepen in the inconstant channel of the Patapsco; no harbor on the Chesapeake save that at its mouth is reliable. Within ten years, if the country prospers, there will be such speculation in lots and water fronts around the foot of the Chesapeake that we shall think we are reading a leaf out of the early period of Chicago.

Not Duluth, frozen up half the year, is the true point for the attention of Eastern city-builders, for Chicago and New York have fixed the subject of the centres of the great Northern grain ellipse for all time to come. The Chesapeake and its rivers stand for three hundred miles across the way between the South and New York, and to the mouth of the Chesapeake all railroad bulk in cottons, sugars, and Southern staples will gravitate.

GATH.

[The following is the article published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* on Sunday last, which has led to the culmination of the little unpleasantness between Mr. Halstead, of that paper, and Mr. Wash. McLean, of the *Enquirer*:]

Personal Sketch of a Celebrated Citizen.

It is nearly twenty years since the writer first saw that formidable person, Washington McLean. He was then, as now, a celebrity, distinguished as a manipulator of men and a manager of political parties. I first saw him in a convention held in Greenwood Hall, I think. Perhaps it is hardly worth while to mention that the convention was Democratic. "Wash.," as he was called by everybody who didn't affectionately term him the "Big Injun," was at the head of a delegation, and, though he never left his seat, he was the controlling spirit in the convention. The local politicians would trot up to him, receive whispered instructions, and depart, like pieces of machinery. He touched the wires, and the puppets played. Among the notable faces present were those of James Timanus and old Joe Cooper, who were of the giants of those days. Wash., I remember, was pointed out to me as the man who had sweated through his linen coat, until there was, on the back of it, a remarkable resemblance to the map of Africa. He was then in the full vigor of manhood, and his shock of fine auburn hair glistened like the glossy coat of a well-groomed sorrel horse.

The next occasion upon which I saw the gentleman was in Court street market-place, when the Democracy had one of their old-fashioned grand rallies. There was an immense crowd, and suddenly Mr. McLean appeared upon the platform, and, evidently laboring under intense excitement, called somebody a liar and a scoundrel. It is one of the old habits of Mr. Washington McLean to get up an explosion of that sort. The probability is that he regards the ceremony as somewhat impressive. The Court-street performance, I recollect, was not considered a success. At the time the general remark in the crowd was that it was the only speech Wash. had ever made. There were persons, however, who declared that if he were only a good stump speaker he would be the greatest man in the world.

George Pugh was the boasted orator of that day, but the local politicians declared he was not as smart as Wash. McLean—only Wash. couldn't say anything to a crowd. Still, Wash., smart as he was recognized to be, was thought to manage affairs too fine, and while he had the general reputation of sticking wonderfully to his friends, there were sinister rumors of treacherous conduct.

My first personal contact with Mr. Washington McLean was about seventeen years ago. In the absence of Mr. Potter, I had written and published a paragraph in the *Commercial* that related to Wash. On the day of its appearance he visited the editorial rooms, and in a very few minutes had wrought conviction, and produced repentance. I was entirely persuaded that I had done the best friend my employer had upon earth an injury, and that I had offended the most excellent of men. The most ample explanation and apology was made at once.

It may be proper to indulge in the observation that I was a child of 23 years of age, just recovering from a severe attack of romance on the brain, the symptoms of the disorder having been a number of stories of frontier life, in which the captivity of white maidens, and the massacre of prowling red men were, I fear, rather indiscriminate for the most artistic effect. I may add that if I had known as much when writing the ample apology as I did a few days afterward, that literary effort would never have seen the light—as it turned out that it was not the offending paragraph, but the copious apology, that was displeasing to my employer.

Wash. cultivated the reputation of being a man who never had held an office, and also of being a clever fellow. And he was a clever fellow in one sense. He has had bills of sale for more editors and reporters than any other man who ever lived in this city. In the period of which I speak—from fifteen to seventeen years ago—if a reporter, no matter on what paper engaged, couldn't "borrow ten dollars until next week" from anybody else, he could always get a bill of that denomination from Wash. McLean. Reporters are not, as a rule, at this day, capitalists, but they are not so impecunious as they were fifteen years ago, and, at least, several of them borrowed ten dollars of Wash. McLean *repeatedly*, as Gough says in his joke about the clock repeatedly striking one, and never paid him back, yet were always received graciously, and got the money as if they conferred a favor. A leading editor was, of course, worth a larger sum, and Wash. has in his day and generation, had several of them in his breeches' pocket. When he pocketed an editor or reporter, of course, he took an interest in the press, and there was a blossoming of paragraphs and leaders in due season, and upon fit and profitable occasions.

Henry Reed was the man Wash. wanted above all others, but he knew better than to run after him with his pocket-book in his hand. Reed was not a minnow to be caught with a ten-dollar red-backed note on the State Bank of Ohio, but a big fish that needed to be seined with a net most subtly woven. But as long as Wash. fished for Henry he never fairly caught him. There was a coincidence in the appearance of Reed's most scathing articles about McLean immediately after their most [illegible] interviews.

Evidently Wash. [illegible] for many years of the opinion that if he could add Reed's brains to his own [illegible] will and ingenuity, the combination would be invincible; but, if we may forget the figure of the fish used in the last paragraph, he never could be sure that Reed would not turn upon and rend him—which, indeed, at last he did in the most terrible manner.

One of the funniest sights that I have beheld in Cincinnati, was dear old Mr. Greeley taking a walk on Fourth street with Washington McLean, wearing his blandest and most benignant smile, and peering through his glasses with all Mr. Pickwick's gentleness and unworldliness. Wash. was leading him like a precious lamb, and being quite lame at the time, he kept time with Mr. Greeley's walk, very much as the two brass bands on the concrete harmonize of a pleasant evening.

Mr. Greeley always inquires for his "friend Wash.," who is, as he says, "a friendly person"—that is to say, if he has any use for a man he will be his friend, through thick and thin, as long as the capacity for usefulness lasts.

Notwithstanding my ample and speedy apology for my first offence against the hero of my tale, something happened that disturbed our relations. Perhaps it was a paragraph in the *Commercial*, for there have been several of them within my recollection; and for some years we favored each other with the strictest silence—a total failure on the part of each to recollect the other.

But one night the *Enquirer* office, along with Pike's Opera House, was on fire, and as it was in war times, and the rebellious course of the *Enquirer* was not popular, I do not believe the majority of the spectators were as sympathetic about the destruction of the *Enquirer* building as they should have been. A newspaper man, however, even when strictly loyal, does not like to see a printing house on fire, though it may have the rebel flavor. I saw McLean in the crowd, and approaching him, stated that if there was anything in the *Commercial* office that would be of assistance to the proprietors of the *Enquirer*, while they were disabled, we would furnish it with sincere satisfaction. Wash. made most generous acknowledgment of this proposition, though it happened he did not avail himself of it, and for a period the unpleasantness passed away.

Our celebrated citizen has, however, no fondness for friends who will not make themselves useful. He said, in a recent double-leaded article in the *Enquirer*, which he fancied was the most chivalrous production of modern times, that he could have purchased the silence of the writer of this sketch. He did seek my silence once, but it was about the seizure of a tobacco house in which he held one of his mysterious interests. The employment that he had to propose for us was to be silent as to the seizure. Finding that he could not silence the *Commercial* in that way, a coolness came between us. We offered to help him when his printing house was on fire, but refused to be silent when his tobacco house was seized; and he is such a whole-souled, emotional man that he does not comprehend such elaborate discriminations.

Among the inventions of our distinguished fellow-citizen, none were more notable a few years ago than the Jeffersonville Canal project. The canal was to be magnificent. It was to be excavated from the free soil of Indiana, and put to shame by its prodigious proportions the little ditch on the Kentucky side. Congress was to appropriate five millions to begin with. The greatest water-power in the country was to be produced, and there was to be such a speculation in corner lots, to say nothing of construction contracts, as had not been seen in this country. I think Wash. once proposed a canal on the American side of the Niagara Falls, and thought of working up the patriotism of the country to a high pitch. It was to cost about fifty millions, but in such cases the more a work costs the better.

As an achievement the Roman Nose is McLean's highest success, surpassing even the White Water Canal speculation, which comparatively failed, owing to the miserable inability of the speculators to understand the value of their good thing. The Roman Nose was purchased by the master spirit, whose masterpieces we are reviewing, for twelve thousand dollars.

Jesse Timanus and John Patton, County Commissioners, of the most enlarged views, took a contract to grade down the Nose for the stone that was in it. There were two difficulties in the way. The grading was impossible, and the stone was not there. The contract failed of execution, and our illustrious citizen banished himself for a year to the sacred soil of Kentucky that he might attain citizenship there and bring suit in the United States Court of the Southern District of Ohio. Conservative gentlemen then had greater confidence in the Federal than in the State courts. The sum claimed for damages was moderate—only $40,000. A $40,000 hole in the ground was thought a little too extensive for a common hillside, and $15,000 only were recovered. This was, however, a neat sum to keep the pot boiling, until the great city of Cincinnati found it important by the institution of East End improvements, under the inspiration of Colonel Jones, to purchase the picturesque landscape, with a hole in it, estimated at $40,000, for $120,000, that a reservoir might be had for an [illegible] pipe. Incidentally the Garden of Eden was to be extended. The city is to have the credit and the glory of paying $7,000, forever, for this beautiful tract of real estate.

The way of Wash. was to "stand and whack," as they say at the Police Court, when anything came along that had money in it. To go in and whack means to divide spoils. When a policeman finds a shyster a client, they stand in and whack by dividing the fee. Capitalists overflowing with money go into many enterprises, and need the help of the press. Unscrupulous newspaper proprietors give them their influence instead of taking shares of capital, and secure stock by taking care of public opinion. The editors and capitalists go in and whack together. The only use that many newspaper proprietors have for their paper is to put them upon whacking terms with capitalists. It occurred, perhaps in the ordinary course of business, that the talented subject of this notice had a large interest in the street railroads. The stock had advanced so that where he had put in five dollars he could take out twelve, and, fearing a fall he sold out. It happened there was a further advance to a considerable amount. He had also a large investment of money or influence in gas stock—at any rate he had control of a quantity of it. He sold that in a panic, having wind of the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, that the City Council could put a reasonable price on gas. After he had sold out, the contract for ten years was made, and up went gas stock 25 per cent. Wash. had gone out to whack, and was out in the cold. Hence the recent outcry in the *Enquirer* about the bob-tailed street cars, the President of the City Council, the Valley Bank, and other men and things of notoriety or reputation. The *Enquirer* has simply been used to put Wash. in the street railroads and the gas company at the figures at which he sold out, the stock having sometime advanced as related. This is supposed to be the proper use of a newspaper. A mild article in the *Commercial* referred to the *Enquirer's* playing the part of public virtue, and to the peculiar prominence of Mr. Washington McLean as a virtuous citizen and enterprising newspaper director.

Then followed in the *Enquirer* an article which has received an unusual share of consideration, partly because Mr. McLean has taken pains to avow that he is responsible for it, and partly because many persons have supposed that his intention in directing it to be written was to get up a fight with the author of these few lines. The latter supposition is, of course, erroneous. In the first place the language used in the article in the *Enquirer* is by no means as strong as Mr. McLean is in the habit of using in private conversation. He meant by it simply to make known that he was very much displeased. He always boils over in that way. The only public speech he ever made was to the same effect. It is the old story, with the exaggeration incident to the morose excitement of advancing and infelicitous years.

The trouble is, the *Enquirer* has been losing its prestige and McLean his grip. The Democracy throughout the State have been disgusted with the sheet, and are distrustful of its managers. The Sam. Cary strategy, and the Hamilton County Reform, resulting in the defeat of George Pendleton and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, have broken the confidence of the party in the paper. McLean's reputation for sagacity faded at New York in 1868; and the result of the spring election in this city disclosed to him that he will no more be called upon to organize Republican City Councils in the interest of the Ring. It seems not unlikely that the election of Fitzgerald will be recorded in history as the *Enquirer's* last triumph; and he, though he made a special request of Mr. Goshorn, President of the Council, that he should be placed at the head of the Committee on Streets, is given a back seat, where he will be insignificant and harmless. These are the aggravations of which there are symptoms in the *Enquirer*. Such are the humiliating irritations that have spoiled the temper of our distinguished fellow-citizen, upon whose linen coat I saw the map of Africa twenty years ago. It is only reasonable to deal gently with the eccentricities that are the manifestations of misfortune.

M. H.

MILITARY POST AT PEMBINA.

Two Companies Ordered There—Protection Against Possible Indian Hostilities.

From the St. Paul Press, May 1.

On Monday General George Sykes, Colonel of the Twentieth United States Infantry, and Captain D. Heap, of the United States Engineer Corps, leave for Pembina for the purpose of selecting the site for a regular post of the United States army. The exact locality of the post has not been decided, but it will be near Pembina. Captain D. P. Heap will mark out the boundary line in front of the post for some distance, so that the troops will know just where the 49th parallel is, and thus not trespass unwittingly upon foreign soil.

Captain Heap will then proceed to Fort Wadsworth and survey the reservation at that post, recognizing the present Indian reservation as fixed.

Two companies of the Twentieth United States Infantry have been ordered to report at once to Pembina for duty. The companies detailed for this duty are K and I. The first is commanded by Captain Harback, and is now at Fort Totten, and will proceed to the new post by wagon road—some four or five days' march.

The second company is commanded by Captain Loyd Wheaton, and is now at Fort Abercrombie. His company will descend the Red River by flat boat. These companies, when recruited to their maximum, and, with the scouts that will be employed, will make a total garrison for the post of Pembina of about 250 men.

An old appropriation, made long since, provides the necessary funds for the erection of suitable buildings at the new post, and $50,000 has been set aside for this purpose. The work will be done during this summer, under the usual regulations in such cases provided.

The orders in regard to sending troops to the frontier to provide against a possible Indian outbreak, which have already been alluded to, have been issued.

Charles S. Lovell, Brevet Brigadier General and Colonel of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, has been ordered to proceed with his regiment to Fort Randall.

Thomas L. Crittenden, Brevet Major General and Colonel of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, has been ordered with his regiment to proceed to Fort [illegible].

The rumors of bad behavior on the part of the Indians on the frontier are confirmed fully by [illegible] received at military headquarters. The Indians in unusual numbers are flocking to all the agencies, and are clamoring for food and clothing. They are also very violent and threaten the agents, and provoke them by all kinds of petty insults. Actions of this kind indicate a general feeling of discontent which may at any moment break out into acts of open violence.

These troops are sent forward to strengthen the frontier against any emergency that may arise, and to act if the conduct of the Indians render it necessary. General Hancock anticipates spending most of the present summer here, but should hostilities by the Indians commence he would proceed at once to the Missouri River to be more convenient to the field of duty.

Current Railroad Progress.

From the New York Bulletin.

The rapid extension of railroads and transportation facilities throughout all parts of the country, is one of the most noticeable signs of our present prosperity and future greatness as a nation. In nearly every State in the Union the energy and capital of our enterprising people is turning to the construction of new roads and the extension and improvement of existing lines. A few of the more important enterprises now under way are deserving mention.

In the Northeast a line is building from Portland to Halifax, to form a part of the short ocean route from the United States to Europe *via* New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; also one or more roads from Portland, *via* Ogdensburgh, to the lakes to open a new route to the seaboard for the growing trade of the Northwest. In Massachusetts the great central line, passing through the Hoosac Tunnel, and the Boston, Hartford & Erie line to the Hudson, are both progressing slowly toward completion. In Connecticut the new line between this city and Boston, *via* Willimantic, is pushing forward rapidly and will soon be opened to travel. In this State the most important enterprise is the Oswego & Midland route, developing a rich and fertile section now without decent communication with the seaboard, and opening a new route for the trade of the lakes; which, together with the Southern Central, the Long Island roads and several enterprises of chiefly local importance are making good progress. In New Jersey it is proposed to extend the Raritan & Delaware Bay Road from Port Monmouth, its present terminus, to this city by means of junction with the Newark & New York Road, thus completing a new and direct route to Philadelphia. In Pennsylvania several roads are building through the coal and iron regions which, though designed for local traffic, have more than local importance. Through Maryland and Delaware a line is building on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, where transportation facilities are much indeed. In Virginia, New York capital is pushing forward the important work of extending the Chesapeake & Ohio Road to the Ohio River; and connecting with it is a road building from Gordonsville to the Potomac, another from New Port News to Richmond, and still another from Lynchburgh to Covington. This remarkable activity on the part of Virginia speaks well for the enterprise of her people and promises much for the future agricultural and commercial prosperity of the State; and no small degree of interest attaches to the result of the struggle between her rival seaport cities to secure the dignity of direct steam communication with Europe.

In the Southern States many new and important lines are in progress, and many more are projected. In Georgia the Brunswick & Albany Road is building, and a central line is projected through Florida which will, doubtless, soon be undertaken. In Alabama lines are building to Chattanooga and New Orleans, and in Louisiana a road is pushing forward to the Texas line. Through northern Texas and Arkansas the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Road is making good progress which will complete the new Southern trans-continental route from San Francisco to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. In Kentucky a central trunk line is building through the entire length of the State, which, in connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio, will open a new through route from the Southwest to the seaboard. Throughout the Central and Western States the same activity is noticeable. In Ohio two roads are projected, one from Toledo to iron and coal fields, and another, the Cincinnati & Chesapeake, from Cincinnati to Portsmouth. In Indiana an important line, the Indiana & Illinois Central, begun before the war, is pushing forward to completion; also a short line from Terre Haute to St. Louis. In Illinois important enterprises are in progress. Both Chicago and St. Louis are building roads to tap the trade of Kentucky and Tennessee—the Chicago & Vincennes from the former, and St. Louis & St. Joseph from the latter. Throughout Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Nebraska the railroad system of the West is extending rapidly, and on the Pacific slope several new roads are building through the principal agricultural districts. Such remarkable progress in railroad building shows how fully the people of all sections realize the importance of cheaper and more abundant facilities of travel and transportation; and when we remember that, in addition to enterprises above named, many smaller roads are building throughout the country, the magnitude of the results that will follow the completion of the vast work now in progress will be fully appreciated.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decision of Chief Justice Chase Against the Exemption of Railroads from State Taxation.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Chief Justice Chase on Saturday delivered the following opinion in the case of John Edgar Thomson *vs.* The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and others:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, was originally incorporated in 1855, by the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, as the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, with authority to construct a road from the west bank of the Missouri to the western boundary of the Territory. Subsequently, in 1863, under an act of the State of Kansas, it assumed its present name, with authority to unite or consolidate with any other company or companies organized, or to be organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory. Some months later the Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated by Congress with power (conferred by the original act of 1862 and various amendatory acts) to construct a railroad and telegraph westward through the territory of the United States, from the hundredth meridian west of Greenwich, to connect with the Central Pacific Railway Company, incorporated by the State of California, and so to form, in connection with Eastern roads, a continuous line from ocean to ocean. Several other railroad companies already incorporated by Missouri and Iowa, as well as the company just mentioned, chartered by Kansas, were authorized to construct roads through the national territory so as to join the Union Pacific Road on the hundredth meridian; and to all these roads large grants of lands were made and large subsidies engaged on the security of a second mortgage, upon the condition of paying at maturity the bonds advanced by the subsidies and of rendering certain services to the government in the transmission of messages, and in the transportation of mails, troops, munitions and other property at reasonable rates of compensation. But neither by original act nor by any amendment did Congress undertake to incorporate any railroad company or authorize the construction of any railroad within the limits of any State without the consent of the State concerned. And this is as true of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, as of any other of the roads aided by Congress. Indeed, it may be truly said that whatever was done by Congress in reference to the last named road was done not merely with the consent, but upon the urgent solicitation, of the State of Kansas. The corporation, however, remained a State corporation, though entitled to certain benefits and subject to certain duties under the legislation of Congress. In this case we have no concern with any of the connected roads which form, or are destined to form, links in the great chain of inter-continental railway. We have only to consider the liabilities and rights of the particular corporation in respect to taxation under State legislation. Argument has been heard in behalf of some of the connected corporations only because of their interest in the question, by reason of their similar situation and circumstances in reference to like legislation.

The complainants in the bill before us, which was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, state that they are stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, one of the defendants; that three of the defendants, James Blood, John M. Funk and William Coy, are Treasurers respectively of Douglas, Wyandotte and Jefferson Counties, in the State of Kansas; that under an act of the Legislature of that State, certain taxes have been imposed on the railroad and telegraph property of the company, which the Treasurers of the counties named are proceeding to collect; that the property of the company is mortgaged to the United States; that the company is bound to perform certain duties and ultimately to pay five per cent of its net earnings to the United States; that the company will be greatly hindered and embarrassed in the performance of its obligations and duties to the United States if the taxes imposed shall be collected; and that, to some extent, taxes of the same description have been already paid by the company, to the prejudice of the just rights of the complainants and of the securities of the United States. Upon this case the complainants prayed an injunction to restrain the company from paying and the other defendants from collecting the taxes assessed; and a temporary injunction was allowed by the District Judge.

The answer of the company admits the allegations of the bill. The answers of the three County Treasurers admit the assessment of taxes under the laws of Kansas, but deny that such taxes have been imposed with any view to impede or embarrass the railway company, and insist that the property of the company only bears its due proportion of the taxes levied upon all the property in the State of Kansas, and that no discrimination is made against the company in the matter of taxation. To these answers no replication was put in, but an agreed statement of facts was filed, reciting sundry resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, and urging upon Congress legislation in aid of the railway company; admitting that the property of the company is liable, under the laws of Kansas to be taxed for State, county, and municipal purposes; that the taxes complained of have been assessed in conformity with the statutes of the State; that the company has executed a first mortgage prior in lien to the debt to the United States; and that a table of earnings and expenditures for 1867 and 1868, appended to the agreement, is correct.

Upon the pleadings and this agreed statement the question arose whether the property of the railway company described in the bill was subject to the tax which the statutes of Kansas authorized to be levied on all other property not specially exempted for State, county, and municipal purposes. Upon this question the Judges of the Circuit Court were divided in opinion, and it has been certified here for decision.

The counsel for the complainants have very justly said that the question is one of very grave importance. It was suggested rather than argued by one of them that the property of the State is exempt by the State Constitution from taxation, and that the State, having reserved to itself in the charter the right to purchase the road at the end of fifty years at a valuation then to be made upon two years' notice to the company, has, therefore, a property in the road which cannot be taxed; but it is too plain for argument that the interest thus reserved is too remote and too contingent to be regarded as within the meaning of the exemption.

The main argument for the complainants, however, is that the road, being constructed under the direction and authority of Congress, for the uses and purposes of the United States, and, being a part of a system of roads thus constructed, is, therefore, exempt from taxation under State authority. It is to be observed that this exemption is not claimed by any act of Congress. It is not asserted that any act declaring such exemption has ever received the sanction of the National Legislature. But it is earnestly insisted that the right of exemption arises from the relations of the road to the General Government. It is urged that the aids granted by Congress to the road were granted in the exercise of its constitutional powers to regulate commerce, to establish post offices and post roads, to raise and support armies, and to suppress insurrection and invasion, and that, by the legislation which supplied aid, required security, imposed duties, and, finally, exacted upon a certain contingency a percentage of income, the road was adopted as an instrument of the government, and as such was not subject to taxation by the State. The case of McCulloch *vs.* Maryland is much relied on in support of this position. But we apprehend that the reasoning of the case will hardly warrant the conclusion which counsel deduce from it in this. In that case the main questions were whether the incorporation of the Bank of the United States, with power to establish branches, was an act of legislation within the constitutional power of Congress? And whether the bank and branches as actually established were exempt from taxation by State legislation? Both questions were resolved in the affirmative. In deciding the first the Court did not hold, as counsel suppose, that Congress, under the constitution, has absolute and exclusive power to determine whether an act of legislation is or is not necessary and proper for carrying into effect one or more of its enumerated powers. It defined the words "necessary and proper" as equivalent in meaning to the words "appropriate, plainly adapted, not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution," and held that the incorporation of a bank with branches was a necessary and proper means to the effectual exercise of granted power, within the definition thus given. It held further, that Congress was, within this limit, the exclusive judge as to the means best adapted to the end proposed, and that its choice of any means of the defined character was restricted only by its own discretion. But the question whether the particular means adopted was within the general grant of incidental powers, was determined by the court. A great part of the argument was directed to the proposition that the incorporation of a bank was an exercise of incidental power, within the true meaning of the terms necessary and proper, explained by the court, an argument which would have been quite superfluous if that question was to be determined by the legislative, and not by the judicial department of the government. We do not doubt, however, that upon the principles settled by that judgment, Congress may, in the exercise of powers incidental to the powers mentioned by counsel, make or authorize contracts with individuals or corporations, for services to the government; may grant aid by money or land in preparation for, and in performance of, such services; may make any stipulation and conditions in relation to such aids not contrary to the constitution, and may exempt, in its discretion, the agencies employed in such services from any State taxation which will prevent or impede the performance of them.

But can the right of the road to exemption from such taxation be maintained in the absence of any legislation by Congress to that effect? It is unquestionably true that the Court, in determining the second general question already stated, did hold that the Bank of the United States, with its branches, was exempt from taxation by the State of Maryland, although no express exemption was found in the charter. But it must be remembered that the Bank of the United States was a corporation created by the United States, and as an agent in the constitutional powers of the government was endowed by the act of creation with all its faculties, powers, and functions. It did not owe its existence or any of its qualities to State legislation, and its exemption from taxation was mainly put upon this ground. Nor was the exemption itself without important limitations. It was declared not to extend to the real property of the bank within the State, nor to interests held by citizens of the State in the institution. In like manner other means and operations of the government have been held to be exempt from State taxation, as bonds issued for money borrowed, Weston *vs.* City of Charleston, 2 Pet., 467; certificates of indebtedness issued for money or supplies, The Banks *vs.* the Mayor, 7 Wall, 24; bills of credit used for circulation, Bank *vs.* Supervisors, 7 Wall, 26. There are other instances in which exemption to the extent it is established in McCulloch *vs.* Maryland might have been held to arise from the simple creation and organization of corporations under acts of Congress, as in the case of the National Banking associations, but in which Congress thought fit to prescribe the extent to which State taxation may be applied. (Van Allen *vs.* Assessors, 3 Wall, 573. Bradley *vs.* The People, 4 Wall, 459. People *vs.* Commissioners, 4 Wall, 244.) In all these cases, as in the case of the Bank of the United States, exemption from liability to taxation was maintained upon the same ground. The State tax, held to be repugnant to the constitution, was imposed directly upon an operation or an instrument of the government. That such taxes cannot be imposed on the operations of the government is a proposition which needs no argument to support it. And the same reasoning will apply to instruments of the government created by itself for public and constitutional ends.

But we are not aware of any case in which the real estate or other property of a corporation not organized under an act of Congress has been held to be exempt in the absence of express legislation to that effect from just contribution in common with other property to the general expenditure for the common benefit because of the employment of the corporation in the service of the government. It is true that some of the reasonings in the case of McCulloch *vs.* Maryland seem to favor the broader doctrine. But the decision itself is limited to the case of the bank as a corporation created by a law of the United States and responsible in the use of its franchises to the government of the United States. And even in respect to corporations organized under the legislation of Congress we already held at this term that the implied limitation upon State taxation, derived from the express permission to tax the shares in the National Banking Associations is to be so construed as not to embarrass the imposition or collection of State taxes to the extent of the permission fairly and liberally interpreted. (Bank of Louisville *vs.* Kentucky, Wall; Lionberger *vs.* Rowse, Wall.)

We do not think ourselves warranted, therefore, in extending the exemption established by the case of McCulloch *vs.* Maryland beyond its terms. We cannot apply it to the case of a corporation deriving its existence from State law, exercising its franchise under State law, and holding its property within State jurisdiction, and under State protection. We do not doubt the propriety or the necessity, under the constitution, of maintaining the supremacy of the General Government within its constitutional sphere. We fully recognize the soundness of the doctrine, that no State has a "right to tax the means employed by the government of the Union for the execution of its powers." But we think there is a clear distinction between the means employed by the government, and the property of agents employed by the government. Taxation of the agency is taxation of the means. Taxation of the property of the agent is not taxation of the means. No one questions that the power to tax all property, business, and persons within their respective limits is original in the States, and has never been surrendered. It cannot be so used, indeed, as to defeat or hinder the operations of the National Government, but it will be safe to conclude, in general, in reference to the persons and State corporations employed on government service, that when Congress has not interposed to protect their property from State taxation, such taxation is not obnoxious to that objection. Lane County *vs.* Oregon, 7 Wall, 77; National Bank *vs.* Kentucky, Wall.

We perceive no limits to the principle of exemption which the complainants seek to establish. It would remove from the reach of State taxation all the property of every agent of the government. Every corporation engaged in the transportation of the mails or of government property of any description by land or water, or in supplying materials for the use of the government, or in performing any service, of whatever kind, might claim the benefit of the exemption. The amount of property held by such corporations and having relations more or less direct to the national government and its service, is very great. And this amount is constantly increasing, so that it may admit of question whether the whole income of the property which will remain liable to State taxation, if the principle contended for is admitted and applied in its fullest extent, may not ultimately be found inadequate to the support of the State Governments. The nature of the claims to exemption which would be set up is well illustrated by that which is advanced in behalf of the complainants in the case before us. The very ground of claim is in the bounties of the General Government. The allegation is that the government has advanced large sums to aid in the construction of the road; has contented itself with the security of a second mortgage; has made large grants of land upon no condition of benefit to itself, except that the company will perform certain services for full compensation, independently of those grants, and will admit the government to a very limited and wholly contingent interest in remote net incomes. And because of these advances and these grants, and this fully compensated employment, it is claimed that this State corporation, owing its being to State law, and indebted for these benefits to the consent and active interposition of the State Legislature, has a constitutional right to hold its property exempt from State taxation, and this without any legislation on the part of Congress which indicates that such exemption is deemed essential to the full performance of its obligations to the government.

We are unable to find in the constitution any warrant for the exemption from State taxation claimed in behalf of the complainants, and must therefore answer the question certified to us in the affirmative.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY LIFE.

Persistent Attempts to Throw Passenger Trains from the Track of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad.

Boston (April 30) Despatch to the New York Herald.

Two wicked and desperate attempts have recently been made to throw trains from the track of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad. On Tuesday night last, Mr. William M. Comey, of City Mills, was walking on the track, between City Mills and Franklin, Mass., when he discovered a lot of railroad ties piled upon the track, one of which was projecting upwards from a cattle guard, high enough to catch the locomotive. The Southbridge train was overdue, and Mr. Comey without delay cleared the track. He had just completed the work when the train arrived and passed along safely. He said nothing about the obstructions to any one on the train, but reported the facts to the railroad officials. Soon after the train had passed Mr. Comey saw two men in the distance whom he hailed, but they made no response, and he did not recognize them. They soon after disappeared in the woods near by. The officers of the road then detailed men to watch at certain points, and gave Mr. Comey authority to guard it in the neighborhood where the first attempt had been made to throw a train off. He watched only about the time when trains were due. This morning he went out just before the steamboat train for Norwich was due, and to his consternation saw that the track was again obstructed. The train was within hearing, and but a short distance away. He was terrified, he says, as he never was before, for there seemed little prospect of averting a fearful disaster. He, however, ran up the track towards the train as fast as he could, there being no time to remove the obstructions, and pulling from his neck a red handkerchief waved it as vigorously and as conspicuously as he possibly could, as a signal to the engineer to stop the train. While he was doing this three men came out of the woods by the side of the track, armed with guns, and all three fired at him and then disappeared among the trees. One ball perforated his hat, and another wounded him in one of his arms. Mr. Comey's signal was seen by the engineer, and the train happily stopped within a few feet of the obstructions, which being removed the train proceeded.

The spot selected by the would-be assassins for the accomplishment of their hellish purpose was at the top of an embankment which is about ninety feet in height, and skirted at bottom by a millpond, into which the train must inevitably have been precipitated but for Mr. Comey's presence of mind and active exertions.

It is not known whether the purpose of the wretches who obstructed the track was revenge on the road or robbery of the passengers, but it is hoped they may be identified and caught.

Coinage.

Mr. Boutwell sent to Congress, last week, a bill revising the laws relative to the mint, assay offices, and coinage of the United States, prepared by John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. On coinage, Mr. Knox says:

The proposed bill authorizes the issue, as at present, of the three and five cent nickel coins, and in addition, a one cent piece of the same material. These coins are made redeemable in lawful money in sums of fifty dollars, and are a legal tender in sums of twenty cents in any one payment. The proposed cent coin will be one and one-half grains in weight, a little heavier and a little larger than the present five-cent silver piece, which together with the three cent piece, is discontinued. The copper and bronze coins heretofore authorized, are exchangeable for the copper-nickel coins. They will, therefore, gradually pass out of circulation, leaving eventually a minor coinage of one material and of uniform value.

The law prescribes that the gold and silver coin shall be nine-tenths fine—that is to say, nine parts pure gold or silver, and one part alloy. It is not practicable in the operations of the Mint to conform exactly to the standard fineness, consequently a limit of variation, termed the "tolerance," is allowed under existing laws.

It was also found impracticable to prepare coin of the precise weight prescribed by law, and a deviation therefrom is allowed. Under existing laws the deviation in the double eagle, eagle, and half eagle, is one-half grain troy, or about two cents; in the quarter eagle, three-dollar, and one-dollar gold pieces, one-quarter of a grain (on each). In the silver coin it is greater than in gold coin, as the former are not usually adjusted by hand, the deviation being one and one-half grains (⅜ of one cent) on the half dollar, one grain on the quarter dollar (¼ of one cent), and one-half grain (1-6 of one cent) upon the dime. To prevent an issue of light coins below the prescribed weight within the limit of tolerance, the law prescribes that when a number of pieces are weighed together for delivery by the coiner to the Treasury, and by the latter to the depositor, the deviation shall not exceed three pennyweights (value $2.79) in one thousand double eagles, two pennyweights (value $1.86) in one thousand eagles, one and one-half pennyweights (value $1.39.5) in one thousand half eagles, and one pennyweight (value 93 cents) in one thousand dollar pieces.

In the proposed bill the deviation in weight allowed is as follows: In the double eagle, one-half grain troy; in the eagle, three-eighths of a grain; in the half eagle, one-quarter of a grain; in the three dollar piece and quarter eagle, one-sixth of a grain, and in the dollar piece, one-twelfth of a grain; in the half and quarter dollar silver pieces, one grain, and in the dime, one-half grain. In weighing a large number of pieces together the deviation allowed in $5,000 worth of double eagles, eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles is one-hundredth of an ounce (about eighteen cents), and in $3,000 worth of three-dollar pieces it is six-thousandths of an ounce, and in one thousand dollars worth of dollar pieces, two-thousandths of an ounce; in one thousand dollars worth of silver half and quarter-dollar pieces, two-hundredths of an ounce, and in one hundred dollars worth of dimes, one-hundredth of an ounce; the "tolerance" of weight being in the proposed bill only about one-fourth the amount now authorized in gold, and one-third the amount in silver, taking into consideration the relative quantities of the several denominations now coined.

The coinage of the silver dollar piece is discontinued in the proposed bill. It is by law the dollar unit, and is worth in gold a premium of about three per cent ($1.03 [illegible]), and intrinsically more than seven per cent premium ($1.07 72 100) on our other silver coin. The present law can so construed as to authorize both a gold dollar unit and a silver dollar unit, one differing from the other in intrinsic value. The present gold dollar piece is now the dollar unit, in the proposed bill, and the silver dollar piece is discontinued. If, however, such a coin is authorized, it should be issued only as a commercial dollar, not as a standard unit of account, and of the exact value of the Mexican dollar, which is the favorite for circulation in China and Japan.

In the proposed bill the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins remain unchanged; but as the *gram* is now a legal unit of weight (Act July 28, 1866), the weight of the different coins in the schedule annexed has been given in grams, as well as in grains troy. The propriety of substituting the metric system authorized by law for the present unit system of ounces and decimals for weighing bullion, of penny weights and grains in weighing and adjusting coin, and of grains and milligrams in the process of assaying at the Mint has been suggested. This can be done with little inconvenience, and is recommended.

The United States would undoubtedly agree to any system of international coinage having simple relations to some acknowledged unit of weight first agreed upon by England and France, in order to simplify the present absurd system of calculating exchange; but if it is proposed to lead the way in such a system, then the present metric system presents advantages over any other proposed. It is probable that the larger portion of our gold coins (to-day) in circulation would, if weighed together, fall short of their original weight, arising chiefly from abrasion, more than three dollars on the thousand dollars, which is the difference between the metric coins proposed and the existing coins; so that, if the coinage of the country were to be exchanged, weight for weight, for metric coins, there would probably be very little difference. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Fenians to Cut Off the Canadian Winnipeg Expedition.

Louisville (May 2) Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

There is quite a stir among the Fenians to-night. They are evidently thinking seriously of war. For some time past they have been purchasing arms and have a large stock on hand. The members of the brotherhood have been drilling nightly. The impression is that the troops have received marching orders. They are at least holding themselves in readiness for such orders. The object of the movement is evidently to capture the Winnipeg expedition, which is to be sent from Canada to the Red River country to suppress the rebellion in that region. The Canadian expedition will carry with it a large quantity of arms and stores, and its capture would be a good thing besides striking a severe blow at the British lion. Owing to the absence of the Federal troops they apprehend no resistance from the government. The plan adopted is to concentrate a large number of men [illegible] citizens' dress at points on the border within striking distance, and the British are expected to come as far as St. Mary's Canal in boats, and march around on British soil. The Fenians propose to capture the empty boats, cutting off retreat, and then attack the troops with sufficient force to annihilate them. The leaders say the plan is feasible, and will be carried out.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Progress of the Churches in Chicago and its Vicinity.

Robert L. Collier on "Priests and People"—The Church and its Children—Sunday Schools.

The Proposed Divinity School in Chicago.

MORNING SESSION.

The 25th quarterly meeting of the Chicago Conference of Unitarian Churches met yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court.

Rev. C. A. Staples, of the Third Unitarian Church, gave out the hymn:

God is my strong salvation,
What foe have I to fear?

Prayer was offered by Mr. Staples.

The hymn,

Oh God, whose presence glows in all

was sung.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Artemas Carter, President of the conference, welcomed all who were present, and congratulated them upon the success which crowned their united efforts during the year past. Unitarians, for the past forty years, had been under the impression that their doctrines were so beautiful and so admirably adapted to human nature, that no effort was necessary to spread them. That was the practice, if not the theory. He was glad to find that they had awakened to realize that it was necessary to work. The Chicago Conference was a good field for their work. There were a great many people here prepared to admit that the world was not made for their sect, but was large enough to accommodate any number of sects. These numbers were being increased by the addition of persons coming from other cities to settle here.

REPORTS FROM CHURCHES.

The next business in order was hearing reports from churches.

UNITY CHURCH.

Rev. Robert Collyer, from Unity Church, said that the best report he could make from his church was to quote from the annual report of the St. James Episcopal Church, next door, which cited Unity Church as an example of enterprise, energy, and generosity. The church had subscribed $50,000 for all purposes during the last year, and its annual income had increased from $7,000 to $16,000. The congregations were large. The evening services were free. The Sunday School was doing very well, considering the Superintendent. He was Superintendent himself. The newly established prayer-meeting was progressing. The fraternity numbered some 300. They had dramatic entertainments which the young people took to better than to the prayer-meeting. A good many families were going to the country in the spring. Mr. Hull had generously hired six seats, and sent them from morning and evening. The church was doing very well. Eleven years ago they gave him $8 a week, and paid $5 for a church. They were all thankful for their success.

NEWS FROM GENEVA.

Rev. J. H. Eddowes, of Geneva, Ill., reported that his church was doing very well, considering its size. Their Sunday School was flourishing. Pecuniarily, they were doing all they could. The last conference had a stimulating effect upon Geneva, and his church gave between $90 and $100 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

THIRD CHURCH OF CHICAGO.

Rev. C. A. Staples reported from the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago. They were getting along very pleasantly, very comfortably, and very happily in their new church basement. There was a strong social spirit, and some religious spirit. They had organized a fraternity to bring persons into the church, and to increase sociability in the church. They would have monthly entertainments. They also intended to establish a circulating library. The fraternity now numbered 75 persons. The Sunday school was doing finely. They had a better Superintendent than Unity Church (laughter), but it was not the pastor. They were not as well off in cash as they might be, but they were not as badly off as they might be. They expected to have their church finished in autumn, and they wanted to have a great time at the dedication. The church was entirely free, and the annual expenses of $4,500 were made up by collections and subscriptions. Unity Church and the Church of the Messiah gave them about $3,500, which was splendid, and all they wanted now would be about $5,000. There were 180 families in the church, which was only a little over a year old. The hardest work was yet to be done, to attain to a close spiritual communion and harmony.

KENOSHA CHURCH.

Rev. Zerah Masters, of Kenosha, Wis., said there were eight churches in the town—two Catholic, one Lutheran, four evangelical, and one Unitarian. The Congregational church was quite an institution, and so was the Methodist. The Methodist minister was generous, and almost as liberal as himself. His church had gained since he went there, and was doing pretty well. His relation as pastor was about to terminate, and he hoped they could get a man with more dream and energy in him.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier reported that the Church of the Messiah had increased in numbers, in spiritual light, in unity, in their Sunday School, and in every other good way. The congregation was generous. The fraternity numbered 150 persons, and everything in the church was progressing lovely.

BAD NEWS FROM LOCKPORT.

Rev. Moses Meek, of Lockport, said that the society there was timid and weak in the faith. Heresy marked everything they did. The condition they were in was indescribable, and he would not try to tell it to them. He visited the Sunday School, and found a pretty smart Spiritualist in charge. The pastor of the church was Mr. Lynn. Mr. Lynn was not elected. Mr. Lynn was a self-constituted pastor. He held forth every Sunday evening, promulgating his peculiar Spiritualistic doctrines, which were distasteful to the public. Lockport was going to grow. They were going to have a canal all the way down there, and another railroad, and by that time there would probably be enough persons of the liberal faith to do away with Mr. Lynn and establish a true Unitarian society.

HOPE FOR LOCKPORT.

The President. We believe in a future state, and have hopes of Lockport.

MILWAUKEE FLOURISHING.

Rev. Mr. Garnet, of Milwaukee, said his church was generous, kind, and good, but the people did not attend as well as they might. Probably there were reasons why they did not. The congregation varied from 100 to 150, and the Sunday School had about sixty. They had a fraternity.

WINNETKA [illegible].

Mr. West, of Winnetka, said there was no pastor there now, and laymen conducted the services. They expected to get a pastor soon. Generosity characterized the friends of the church. He invited the great guns of the city to go out and entertain them a little, until they got a pastor. They would go as often as they wanted to.

FOURTH CHURCH, CHICAGO.

Rev. Mr. Wendt, of the Fourth Church, of Chicago, said they were few in number. They had free seats, a free pulpit, sociability, Sunday School, and a good prospect of having a strong society in the course of a year. In every way they were prospering. His time was up, and the congregation had made arrangements for a pastor for the next year. There were but three families when they began, and now they had forty.

GOOD OUTSIDE WORK.

The President called upon Mr. [illegible] Hull to tell what was done outside the churches.

Mr. Hull said [illegible] years ago he had begun to [illegible] through the bars of their cells in the jail. Ten years ago he had established a chapel in the Bridewell, at the corner of Polk and Wells streets, and there he had services on Sunday. There was a congregation of 191 last Sunday, and he was glad the number was decreasing. The licensing of the sale of liquor was a fearful evil. The pulpit in the Bridewell was broad, liberal, and Christian. John V. Farwell spoke liberally there. He would be surprised ten years ago at what he said now. They wanted live speakers. Dry and musty doctrines did not suit those people there. They would sleep under it. When such men as the Collyers spoke there he had all he could do to keep the congregation from cheering.

The President thought such men as Mr. Hull caring for the poor and outcasts were working in the footsteps of the Master.

"PRIESTS AND PEOPLE," BY R. L. COLLIER.

Rev. Robert L. Collier then delivered an address on "Priests and People." He dwelt upon the necessity of men being disciplined in service before they could preach well. There had always been two kinds of priests, the abominable and the celestial. The former was a perfunctory man, babbling about success when he never had it, and did not know what it was. They chuckled to see their names in the newspapers, and they loved the flattery of their audience. The real priest was the man who offered sacrifice. He believed in sacrifice. He must have been born to the spiritual priesthood. Aaron's family had priestly blood. [illegible] had Wesley's. There was a conspicuous family in this country that had it also. The true priest sacrificed himself to the good of others. He was always about his Master's business. He tried to redeem men from their evil ways. The true priest did not lie with his smiles, and cry "peace, peace" when there was no peace. His head was free of all selfishness and professional vanity. He felt all the burden of sin, and took it upon his own soul. The people were not good. Many of them spent their Sunday mornings over the lewd columns of the Sunday newspapers, and others rode behind their fast horses, setting a bad example to young men. The trouble was, the people had lost faith in the spiritual life. They should rouse themselves from their lethargy and plunge deep in the depths divine. They should be in fellowship with Peter and Paul, and others, such as Wesley and Channing. They should cry for souls. The only successful church was the agonizing church. The church that filled its pews with perishing silks, and its pulpit with tinsel oratoric, was hollow and rotten. The world was still in the clutch of the Devil. It should be taken out of his hands. Let them go through all the land saying "Repent, for the kingdom of the Lord is at hand."

Rev. Robert Collyer thought his brother Laird took too gloomy a view of the world. If the world was as bad as he painted it, God Almighty had no chance here, and they had a poor show in it, and they had a poor show in helping Him. There were more saints in the world than he suspected. The men who went out and stood in the jaws of death during the war, for the sake of God and humanity, were saints as good as even Saint [illegible] was. He expressed his deep satisfaction with the general tenor and drift of Mr. Collier's discourse.

Rev. Mr. Staples agreed generally with Rev. Robert Collyer.

After singing, the conference adjourned until 2 p.m.

A PLEASANT PRACTICAL JOKE.

When the morning session was over, the good ladies of the church invited the hungry congregation down stairs to the parlor, where they had been engaged all the morning perpetrating a practical and pleasant joke in the shape of a luncheon. This was very enjoyable. It consisted of tongue, ham, oranges, beef, biscuit, tarts, coffee, cream, and all the other paraphernalia of a good joke of the kind. The ladies waited upon their guests with hospitable grace, well and nicely fulfilling the Scriptural injunction of feeding the hungry, *ad hoc facto*.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

[illegible]

Mr. D. L. Shorey stated that, owing to the failure of Rev. Zerah Masters, his address would not be delivered, and, instead of it, they would discuss the removal of the university from Meadville to Chicago.

THE CHURCH AND ITS CHILDREN.

Rev. J. H. Eddowes, of Geneva, Ill., spoke upon the relation of the Liberal Church to its Children. Some churches, he said, thought all children little devils, whose only salvation consisted in the fact that they were born within the pale of the church. Some persons thought the road to hell was paved with infants' skulls, but liberal men were of opinion that they must [illegible] the skulls of Calvinist babies. Hell was a bottomless pit, where would they get skulls enough to fill it up? Some churches were the manufacturers of saints, but the machinery was getting badly out of order. In the Liberal Church, children were not supposed to be born to slavery, and the children had not the satisfaction of having the left for joy over every child that was born. The Liberal Church believed in educating children. Men were not thrust into salvation by the Liberal Church, or manufactured into saints. The Sunday School was an important and essential instrument of instruction and education. There might be a liberal Sunday School convention of Unitarians and Universalists of Northern Illinois to take measures to promote the welfare and prosperity of the schools. If they could not get up a good convention, they could get up a large and a good one in their own communion. Men of this city, like Collyer, and out of the city, like [illegible], Hathaway, and others, were in favor of such a convention. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the directors of this conference are hereby requested to [illegible] on a topic connected with the Sunday School [illegible].

SUNDAY SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Mr. [illegible]

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decision of Chief Justice Chase Against the Exemption of Railroads from State Taxation.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Chief Justice Chase on Saturday delivered the following opinion in the case of John Edgar Thomson vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and others: [illegible]

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, was originally incorporated in 1855, by the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, as the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company [illegible]

[illegible]

The main argument for the complainants, however, is that the road, being constructed under the direction and authority of Congress, for the uses and purposes of the United States, and being a part of a system of roads thus constructed, is, therefore, exempt from taxation under State authority. It is to be observed that this exemption is not claimed by any act of Congress. It is not asserted that any act declaring such exemption has ever received the sanction of the National Legislature. But it is earnestly insisted that the right of exemption arises from the relation of the road to the General Government. It is urged that the aids granted by Congress to the road were granted in the exercise of its constitutional powers to regulate commerce, to establish post offices and post roads, to raise and support armies, and to suppress insurrection and invasion, and that, by the legislation which supplied aid, required security, imposed duties, and, finally, exacted upon a certain contingency a percentage of income, the road was adopted as an instrument of the government, and as such was not subject to taxation by the State. The case of McCulloch vs. Maryland is much relied on in support of this position. But we apprehend that the reasoning of the case will hardly warrant the conclusion which counsel deduce from it in this. In that case the main questions were whether the incorporation of the Bank of the United States, with power to establish branches, was an act of legislation within the constitutional power of Congress; and whether the bank and branches as lawfully established were exempt from taxation by State legislation? Both questions were resolved in the affirmative. [illegible]

But can the right of the road to exemption from such taxation be maintained in the absence of any legislation by Congress to that effect? [illegible]

But we are not aware of any case in which the real estate or other property of a corporation not organized under an act of Congress has been held to be exempt, in the absence of express legislation to that effect, from just contribution in common with other property to the general expenditure for the common benefit because of the employment of the corporation in the service of the government. [illegible]

We do not feel ourselves warranted, therefore, in extending the exemption established by the case of McCulloch vs. Maryland beyond its terms. [illegible]

[illegible] the property of every agent of the government. Every corporation engaged in the transportation of the mails or of government property of any description by land or water, or in supplying materials for the use of the government, or in performing any service, of whatever kind, might claim the benefit of the exemption. The amount of property held by such corporations and having relations more or less direct to the national government and its service, is very great. And this amount is constantly increasing; so that it may admit of question whether the whole scheme of the property which would remain liable to State taxation, if the principle contended for is admitted and applied in its fullest extent, may not ultimately be found inadequate to the support of the State Governments. The nature of the claims to exemption which would be set up is well illustrated by that which is advanced in behalf of the complainant in the case before us. The very ground of claim is in the bounties of the General Government. The allegation is that the government has advanced large sums to aid in the construction of the road; has contented itself with the security of a second mortgage; has made large grants of land upon no condition of benefit to itself, except that the company will perform certain services for full compensation, independently of these grants, and will admit the government to a very contingent and wholly inconsequent interest in remote net incomes. And because of these advances and these grants, and this fully compensated employment, it is claimed that this State corporation, owing its being to State law, and indebted for these benefits to the consent and active interposition of the State Legislature, has a constitutional right to hold its property exempt from State taxation, and this without any legislation on the part of Congress which indicates that such exemption is deemed essential to the full performance of its obligations to the government.

We are unable to find in the constitution any warrant for the exemption from State taxation claimed in behalf of the complainants, and must therefore answer the question certified to us in the affirmative.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY LIFE.

Persistent Attempts to Throw Passenger Trains from the Track of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad.

Boston (April 29) Despatch to the New York Herald.

Two wicked and desperate attempts have recently been made to throw trains from the track of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad. On Tuesday night last, Mr. William M. Comey, of City Mills, was walking on the track, between City Mills and Franklin, Mass., when he discovered a lot of railroad ties piled upon the track, one of which was projecting upwards from a cattle guard, high enough to catch the locomotive. The Southbridge train was overdue, and Mr. Comey without delay cleared the track. He had just completed the work when the train arrived and passed along safely. He said nothing about the obstructions to any one on the train, but reported the facts to the railroad officials. Soon after the train had passed Mr. Comey saw two men in the distance whom he hailed, but they made no response, and he did not recognize them. They soon after disappeared in the woods near by. The officers of the road then detailed men to watch at certain points, and gave Mr. Comey authority to guard it in the neighborhood where the first attempt had been made to throw a train off. He watched only about the time when trains were due. This morning he went out just before the steamboat train for Norwich was due, and to his consternation saw that the track was again obstructed. The train was within hearing and but a short distance away. He was terrified, he says, as he never was before, for there seemed little prospect of averting a fearful disaster. He, however, ran up the track towards the train as fast as he could, there being no time to remove the obstructions, and pulling from his neck a red handkerchief waved it as vigorously and as conspicuously as he possibly could, as a signal to the engineer to stop the train. While he was doing this three men came out of the woods by the side of the track, armed with guns, and all three fired at him and then disappeared among the trees. One ball perforated his hat, and another wounded him in one of his arms. Mr. Comey's signal was seen by the engineer, and the train happily stopped within a few feet of the obstructions, which being removed the train proceeded.

The spot selected by the would-be assassins for the accomplishment of their hellish purpose was at the top of an embankment which is about ninety feet in height, and skirted at its bottom by a millpond, into which the train must inevitably have been precipitated but for Mr. Comey's presence of mind and active exertions.

It is not known whether the purpose of the wretches who obstructed the track was revenge on the road or robbery of the passengers, but it is hoped they may be identified and caught.

Coinage.

Mr. Boutwell sent to Congress, last week, a bill revising the laws relative to the mint, assay offices, and coinage of the United States, prepared by John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. On coinage, Mr. Knox says:

The proposed bill authorizes the issue, as at present, of the three and five cent nickel coins, and in addition, a one cent piece of the same material. These coins are made redeemable in lawful money in sums of fifty dollars, and are a legal tender in sums of twenty cents in any one payment. The proposed cent coin will be one and one-half grams in weight, a little heavier and a little larger than the present five-cent silver piece, which together with the three cent piece, is discontinued. The copper and bronze coins, heretofore authorized, are exchangeable for the copper-nickel coins. They will, therefore, gradually pass out of circulation, leaving eventually a minor coinage of one material and of uniform value.

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It was also found impracticable to prepare coin of the precise weight prescribed by law, and a deviation therefrom is allowed. Under existing laws the deviation in the double eagle, eagle, and half eagle, is one-half grain troy, or about two cents; in the quarter eagle, three-dollar, and one-dollar gold pieces, one-quarter of a grain (on each). In the silver coin it is greater than in gold coin, as the former are not usually adjusted by hand, the deviation being one and one-half grains (3⁄4 of one cent) on the half dollar, one grain on the quarter dollar (1⁄4 of one cent), and one half grain (1-6 of one cent) upon the dime. To prevent an issue of light coins below the prescribed weight within the limit of tolerance, the law prescribes that when a number of pieces are weighed together for delivery by the coiner to the Treasury, and by the latter to the depositor, the deviation shall not exceed three pennyweights (value $2.79) in one thousand double eagles, two pennyweights (value $1.86) in one thousand eagles, one and one-half pennyweights (value $1.39.5) in one thousand half eagles, and one pennyweight (value 93 cents) in one thousand dollar pieces.

In the proposed bill the deviation in weight allowed is as follows: In the double eagle, one-half grain troy; in the eagle, three-eighths of a grain; in the half eagle, one-quarter of a grain; in the three dollar piece and quarter eagle, one-sixth of a grain, and in the dollar piece, one-twelfth of a grain; in the half and quarter dollar silver pieces, one grain, and in the dime, one-half grain. In weighing a large number of pieces together the deviation allowed in $5,000 worth of double-eagles, eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles is one-hundredth of an ounce (about eighteen cents), and in $3,000 worth of three-dollar pieces it is six-thousandths of an ounce, and in one thousand dollars worth of dollar pieces, two-thousandths of an ounce; in one thousand dollars worth of silver half and quarter-dollar pieces, two-hundredths of an ounce, and in one hundred dollars worth of dimes, one-hundredth of an ounce; the "tolerance" of weight being in the proposed bill only about one-fourth the amount now authorized in gold, and one-third the amount in silver, taking into consideration the relative quantities of the several denominations now coined.

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In the proposed bill the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins remain unchanged; but as the *gram* is now a legal unit of weight (Act July 28, 1865), the weight of the different coins in the schedule annexed has been given in grams, as well as in grains troy. The propriety of substituting the metric system authorized by law for the present unit system of ounces and decimals for weighing bullion, of penny weights and grains in weighing and adjusting coin, and of grains and milligrams in the process of assaying at the Mint has been suggested. This can be done with little inconvenience, and is recommended.

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JOHN JAY KNOX,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Fenians to Cut Off the Canadian Winnipeg Expedition.

Louisville (May 2) Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

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was sung.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Artemas Carter, President of the conference, welcomed all who were present, and congratulated them upon the success which crowned their united efforts during the year past. Unitarians, for the past forty years, had been under the impression that their doctrines were so beautiful and so admirably adapted to human nature, that no effort was necessary to spread them. That was the practice, if not the theory. He was glad to find that they had awakened to realize that it was necessary to work. The Chicago Conference was a good test for their work. There were a great many people here prepared to admit that the world was not made for their sect, but was large enough to accommodate any number of sects. These numbers were being increased by the addition of persons coming from other cities to settle here.

REPORTS FROM CHURCHES.

The next business in order was hearing reports from churches.

UNITY CHURCH.

Rev. Robert Collyer, from Unity Church, said that the best report he could make from his church was to quote from the annual report of the St. James Episcopal Church, next door, which cited Unity Church as an example of enterprise, energy, and generosity. The church had subscribed $[illegible] for all purposes during the last year, and its annual income had increased from $7,000 to $16,000. The congregations were large. The evening services were free. The Sunday School was doing very well, considering the Superintendent. He was Superintendent himself. The newly established prayer-meeting was progressing. The fraternity numbered some 200. They had dramatic entertainments which the young people took to better than to the prayer-meeting. A good many families were going to the country in the spring. Mr. Hull had generously hired six seats, and set them free, morning and evening. The church was doing very well. Eleven years ago they gave him $5 a week, and paid $5 for a church. They were all thankful for their success.

NEWS FROM GENEVA.

Rev. J. H. Eddowes, of Geneva, Ill., reported that his church was doing very well, considering its size. Their Sunday School was flourishing. Pecuniarily, they were doing all they could. The last conference had a stimulating effect upon Geneva, and his church gave between $50 and $100 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

THIRD CHURCH OF CHICAGO.

Rev. C. A. Staples reported from the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago. They were getting along very pleasantly, very comfortably, and very happily in their new church basement. There was a strong social spirit, and some religious spirit. They had organized a fraternity to bring persons into the church, and to increase sociability in the church. They would have monthly entertainments. They also intended to establish a circulating library. The fraternity now numbered 25 persons. The Sunday school was doing finely. They had a better Superintendent than Unity Church [laughter], but it was not the pastor. They were not as well off in cash as they might be, but they were not as badly off as they might be. They expected to have their church finished in autumn, and they wanted to have a great time at the dedication. The church was entirely free, and the annual expenses of $4,-500 were made up by collections and subscriptions. Unity Church and the Church of the Messiah gave them about $3,500, which was splendid, and all they wanted now would be about $2,000. There were 130 families in the church, which was only a little over a year old. The hardest work was yet to be done, to attain to a close spiritual communion and harmony.

KENOSHA CHURCH.

Rev. Zerah Masters, of Kenosha, Wis., said there were eight churches in the town—two Catholic, one Lutheran, four evangelical, and one Unitarian. The Congregational church was quite an institution, and so was the Methodist. The Methodist minister was generous, and almost as liberal as himself. His church had gained since he went there, and was doing pretty well. His relation as pastor was about to terminate, and he hoped they would get a man with more steam and energy in him.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier reported that the Church of the Messiah had increased in numbers, in spiritual light, in unity, in their Sunday School, and in every other good way. The congregation was generous. The fraternity numbered 100 persons, and everything in the church was progressing lovely.

BAD NEWS FROM LOCKPORT.

Rev. Moses Meek, of Lockport, said that the society there was timid and weak in the faith. Hesitancy marked everything they did. The condition they were in was indescribable, and he would not try to tell it to them. He visited the Sunday School, and found a pretty smart Spiritualist in charge. The pastor of the church was Mr. Lynn. Mr. Lynn was not elected. Mr. Lynn was a self-constituted pastor. He held forth every Sunday evening, promulgating his peculiar Spiritualistic doctrines, which were distasteful to the public. Lockport was going to grow. They were going to have a canal all the way down there, and another railroad, and by that time there would probably be enough persons of the liberal faith to do away with Mr. Lynn and establish a true Unitarian society.

HOPE FOR LOCKPORT.

The President. We believe in a future state, and have hopes of Lockport.

MILWAUKEE FLOURISHING.

Rev. Mr. Garnet, of Milwaukee, said his church was generous, kind, and good, but the people did not attend as well as they might. Probably there were reasons why they did not. The congregation varied from 100 to 130, and the Sunday School had about sixty. They had a fraternity.

WINNETKA PROSPEROUS.

Mr. West, of Winnetka, said there was no pastor there now, and laymen conducted the services. They expected to get a pastor soon. Generosity characterized the friends of the church. He invited the great guns of the city to go out and entertain them a little, until they got a pastor. They would go as often as they wanted to.

FOURTH CHURCH, CHICAGO.

Rev. Mr. Wendt, of the Fourth Church, of Chicago, said they were few in number. They had free seats, a free pulpit, sociability, Sunday School, and a good prospect of having a strong society in the course of a year. In every way they were prospering. His time was up, and the congregation had made arrangements for a pastor for the next year. There were but three families when they began, and now they had forty.

GOOD OUTSIDE WORK.

The President called upon Mr. [illegible] Hull to tell what was done outside the churches.

Mr. Hull said [illegible] years ago he had begun to preach to prisoners through the bars of their cells in the jail. Ten years ago he had established a chapel in the Bridewell, at the corner of Polk and Wells streets, and there he had services on Sunday. There was a congregation of 191 last Sunday, and he was glad the number was decreasing. The licensing of the sale of liquor was a fearful evil. The pulpit in the Bridewell was broad, liberal, and Christian. John V. Farwell spoke liberally there. He would be surprised ten years ago at what he said now. They wanted live speakers. Dry and musty doctrines did not suit those people there. They would sleep under it. When such men as the Collyers spoke there he had all he could do to keep the congregation from cheering.

The President thought such men as Mr. Hull is caring for the poor and outcasts were working in the footsteps of the Master.

"PRIESTS AND PEOPLE," BY R. L. COLLIER.

Rev. Robert L. Collier then delivered an address on "Priests and People." He dwelt upon the necessity of men being disciplined in service before they could preach well. There had always been two kinds of priests, the abominable and the celestial. The former was a perfunctory man, babbling about success when he never had it, and did not know what it was. They chuckled to see their names in the newspapers, and they loved the flattery of their audience. The real priest was the man who offered sacrifice. He believed in sacrifice. He must have been born to the spiritual priesthood. Aaron's family had priestly blood. So had Wesley's. There was a conspicuous family in this country that had it also. The true priest sacrificed himself to the good of others. He was always about his Master's business. He tried to redeem men from their evil ways. The true priest did not fit with his smiles, and cry aloud "peace, peace" when there was no peace. His head was free of all selfishness and professional vanity. He felt all the burden of sin, and took it upon his own soul. The people were not all good. Many of them spent their Sunday mornings over the lewd columns of the Sunday newspapers, and others rode behind their fast horses, setting a bad example to young men. The trouble was, the people had lost faith in the spiritual life. They should rouse themselves from their lethargy and plunge deep in the depths divine. They should be in fellowship with Peter and Paul, and others, such as Wesley and Channing. They should thirst for souls. The only successful church was the agonizing church. The church that filled its pews with perishing silks, and its pulpit with flimsy rhetoric, was hollow and rotten. The world was still in the clutch of the Devil. It should be taken out of his hands. Let them go through all the land saying "Repent, for the kingdom of the Lord is at hand."

Rev. Robert Collyer thought his brother Laird took too gloomy a view of the world. If the world was as bad as he painted it, God Almighty had no chance here, and they had a poor show in it, and they had a poor show in helping Him. There were more saints in the world than he suspected. The men who went out and stood in the ranks of death during the war, for the sake of God and humanity, were saints as good as even Saint Francis was. He expressed his deep satisfaction with the general tenor and drift of Mr. Collier's discourse.

Rev. Mr. Staples agreed generally with Rev. Robert Collyer.

After singing, the conference adjourned until 2 p. m.

A PLEASANT PRACTICAL JOKE.

When the morning session was over, the good ladies of the church invited the hungry congregation down stairs to the parlor, where they had been engaged all the morning perpetrating a practical and pleasant joke in the shape of a luncheon. The joke was very enjoyable. It consisted of tongue, ham, oranges, beef, biscuit, tarts, coffee, cream, and all the other paraphernalia of a good joke of that kind. The ladies waited upon their guests with hospitable grace, well and nicely fulfilling the Scriptural injunction of feeding the hungry, and so forth.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

INDISPOSITION.

Mr. D. L. Shorey stated that, owing to the indisposition of Rev. Zerah Masters, his address would not be delivered, and, instead of it, they would discuss the removal of the university from Meadville to Chicago.

EDDOWES ON THE CHURCH AND ITS CHILDREN.

Rev. J. H. Eddowes, of Geneva, Ill., spoke upon the "Relation of the Liberal Church to its Children." Some churches, he said, thought all children little devils, whose only salvation consisted in the fact that they were born within the pale of the Church. Some persons thought the road to heaven was paved with infants' skulls, but liberal men were of opinion that they must be the skulls of Calvinist babies. If hell was a bottomless pit, where would they get skulls enough to fill it up? Some churches are said to be manufacturers of saints, but the machinery was getting badly out of order. In the Liberal Church, children were not supposed to be born to depravity, and the devil had not the satisfaction of getting his toll for joy over every child that was born. The Liberal Church believed in educating children. Men were not thrust into salvation by the Liberal Church, or manufactured into saints. The Sunday School was an important and essential instrument of instruction and education. There might be a liberal Sunday School convention of Unitarian and Universalist churches of Northern Illinois to take measures to promote the welfare and efficiency of the schools. If they could not get up a united convention, they could get up a large and respectable one in their own denomination. Men of the city, like Collyer, and out of the city, like Forrester, Hathaway, and others, were in favor of such a convention. He offered the following resolution:

[illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Rev. Mr. Wendt [illegible]

[illegible] was of opinion that the education of children began at home, but did not end there, and there were very many parents incompetent to instruct their children. The Sunday School supplemented home instruction in some cases, and in others took its place entirely. Their Sunday School paper was mere bosh and a failure. They wanted a better paper. The reverend gentleman went on to criticise the mode and manner of conducting Sunday Schools.

CONSERVATION OF EVERLASTING SPECULATION.

Rev. Mr. Staples remarked that it was easier to be iconoclastic and to break down all that existed, than to build on the ruins. He thought they were doing very well under all circumstances. The teachers should be more interested in their work. Sunday Schools were not places to swap gossip, to discuss what dresses the girls wore at the last party, what way they would dress their hair at the next, who was engaged to who, when they were going to be married, and all that sort of thing. He sometimes felt like sweeping them all out, himself included. Teachers should be consecrated to their work. He did not care for everlasting speculation on the topic. It did not amount to a row of pins. He wanted the opinion of practical Sunday School teachers.

THE PRODUCTION OF MINISTERS BY THE CHURCH.

A gentleman, whose name was kept quiet, wanted to know why the Unitarian Church did not produce its own ministers. Why had they to go around to orthodox churches looking for ministers? Could they not produce them in their own Church? He would like to know how many candidates for the ministry there were in Mr. Collyer's church.

Mr. Collyer did not like to tell stories out of meeting. [Laughter.]

The unknown gentleman thought every church ought to have young men in preparation for the ministry.

Mr. Collyer compared Mr. Eddowes' address to an old clock in Exeter, which was made before the invention of astronomy, and was accordingly wrong in celestial matters, though perhaps correct in earthly affairs. Mr. Eddowes' remarks about children, and the supposed orthodox idea regarding them, were unhandsome and incorrect. He was sorry to hear them made in that conference.

Rev. Mr. Samuel, of Milwaukee, uttered some excellent ideas. Teachers were as a rule too young. Fathers and mothers should take hold and teach.

A MACHINE WANTED.

The unknown again spoke of machinery, and announced that necessity was the maternal parent of invention. He hoped some one would invent a Sunday School teaching machine.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier related how successfully he opened the Unity Church Sunday School the Sunday before, although it was his first venture in that way.

AN AMENDMENT.

Rev. Mr. Staples moved to amend the resolution so as to read, "until the formation of a Liberal Sunday School Convention."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

A DIVINITY SCHOOL FOR CHICAGO.

The President said the next subject to be considered was the establishment of a Divinity School at Chicago. Meadville, Pa., had $140,000 endowment fund in addition to their buildings. When the school was established there, twenty-five years ago, it was on the frontiers, but the tide of civilization had swept westward, leaving it far away from even the centre.

Mr. D. L. Shorey argued in favor of the removal of the institution to Chicago.

Rev. R. L. Collier submitted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that there should be a Unitarian Divinity School located in this city.

Rev. Mr. Staples spoke of the difficulties in the way of removing the institution as it would be necessary to get permission from the trustees of the fund who held it as a sacred trust. The Meadville people had been very kind to the school, and they objected to having it removed to a business city like Chicago.

Rev. R. L. Collier said he would not make any overtures for removal until Chicago had pledged $50,000 to buy a site.

Mr. Shorey announced that the next conference would be held in Geneva, on the first Wednesday in September next.

Rev. Mr. Masters, of Kenosha, moved a vote of thanks to the Church of the Messiah for its hospitality.

The thanks were passed.

Mr. Collier's resolution prevailed.

After singing, the conference adjourned.

SALOON-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

Objects of the Association—President's Address.

A national convention of German saloon-keepers convened in Concordia Hall—formerly North Market Hall—yesterday morning. For an association of a national character the attendance was extremely meagre, as less than twenty delegates responded to the roll-call.

The National Association was organized, and held its first annual convention last year at Cincinnati. It was numerously attended, and great hopes were entertained for its prosperity. But, in this section of the country, the object of the association has met with but slight encouragement, and consequently nearly one-half of the members in attendance hail from Cincinnati and vicinity. The organization, in its present state, is mainly of a social character. The members express themselves as anxious to be recognized as engaged in a legitimate calling, the same as dealers in groceries, dry goods, &c. Their constitution contains nothing of a political character, and is in no way aggressive. Like the Southern Confederacy, all they demand is recognition, and then to be let alone. They have no fight to make, as an organization, against the Sunday law, as the war against it is generally only of a local character.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, by President Bernhardt Eith, of Cincinnati. In addressing the assemblage, he spoke in severe terms of the apathy of the Chicago saloon-keepers, and concluded with the hope that they would be soon brought to a better understanding of their situation.

The officers of the convention are as follows: Bernhardt Eith, President; A. Murnberger, Recording Secretary; Frank Harff, Corresponding Secretary. All the above gentlemen are from Cincinnati.

The following delegates were present: J. Herzog, C. Weiss, F. Dister, J. H. F. Groene, G. Cramer, Cincinnati; A. Leverman, Covington; H. Ehrenfels, Clermont County, Ohio; J. Martin, G. Borneman, J. C. Schroeder, H. Witt, Iowa; P. Koehler, M. C. Wiedemann, W. Rintelmann, B. Gincorff and C. Sievers, Chicago.

The only important feature of the meeting was the reading of the annual message of the President. It was of considerable length. He remarked, in order that the calling of the saloon-keepers might receive recognition, it would be incumbent upon all to go hand in hand, organize a local society in every city, join the central organization, and give themselves into the care of the Union Directory, which is the guide and protector of their holy rights as citizens and tax-payers of the freest republic in the world. Only such members should be admitted as conduct establishments in the interest of human culture, while places at which gambling and drunkenness are suffered were denounced in no measured terms. With such principles, he believed they would succeed not only among Germans but with unprejudiced Americans. He thought there was a tendency, instigated by Know-Nothingism and fanaticism, to encroach upon their rights, and he exhorted the members to stand firmly together, or they of the West would soon encounter the fate of many of their Eastern brethren. If temperance people desired to drink nothing but water, he had no fault to find; but he wanted them to return the compliment, and allow him to enjoy his beer and wine. He believed that retail liquor dealers paid a higher tax than men in any other business. In conclusion, he called upon the members to drop all party differences, and remember that in union there is strength.

A motion was passed to have the message printed.

A saloon-keeper, from Keokuk, named Neal, being an American, desired that the proceedings be conducted in the English language, but to this proposition the convention refused to assent, as the organization is composed, at present, exclusively of Germans. He was not admitted as a delegate.

As additional delegates are expected to-day, the convention adjourned, without the transaction of further business, to 9 o'clock this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The testimonial to C. D. Hess, Esq., manager of the Opera House, promises to be one of the pleasantest events of the season. Apart from the dramatic features of the programme, the musical attractions will be of rare excellence. The crowds who failed to hear Mr. Pease upon the occasion of his first piano recital, a few evenings since, will now have an opportunity to hear him, as he will play at the testimonial. The vocalists Mrs. Francis and Mr. Bischoff, will also assist upon this occasion. Mrs. Francis is comparatively a new comer here, but she has been heard sufficiently to establish the fact that she is a cultivated singer. Mr. Bischoff is so well known, especially by his recent excellent performances of *Tamino* in "The Magic Flute," that his name alone will be a magnetic attraction to all lovers of music. In addition to the musical features of the programme, the always popular and beautiful play of "Rosedale" is announced, for which Messrs. James H. Taylor, Geo. D. Chaplin, Joseph E. Nagle, J. W. Jennings, G. W. Garrison, Geo. Roscoe, T. R. Uhl, H. Jordan, Geo. Beach, H. J. Rogers, J. F. Ryan, C. H. Frye, Mrs. H. Linden, Anna Morris, Amelia Waugh, Mrs. Howard Rogers, Tilly Marble, and several other dramatic artists of ability have volunteered. Immediately after the benefit, Mr. Hess leaves for Boston to rejoin the Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe, in which he is interested. He will spend the larger part of the season in organizing and perfecting the new opera troupe for next season. In the meantime, we hope that his past efforts in the cause of music and the drama will be heartily recognized on Monday evening next.

Lucille Western is still patiently doing "Frou-Frou" at McVicker's. The people seem disposed to pooh-pooh at "Frou-Frou," as the business is very bad.

"Peep o' Day" is the Milesian attraction at the Museum.

The Minstrels are weather-proof, for, notwithstanding the heat, they continue to pack the Dearborn with "Damon and Pythias," "The Black Statue," and the everlasting "Shoo, Fly."

The Tableaux Concert at the First Congregational Church, this evening and to-morrow afternoon, if there is any attraction in a programme, ought to draw a crowd. The entertainment consists of illustrated ballads, tableaux, instrumental and vocal music, and is varied enough in character to suit all tastes. Between twenty and thirty ladies and gentlemen will take part in this performance, and as the tableaux are under the immediate supervision of Louis Kurtz, they will, as a matter of course, be excellent. The musical directress of the occasion is Miss Palmer, and she has left nothing undone to make her department interesting.

The charitably disposed should not fail to remember the concert at the Second Presbyterian Church, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the blind Haynes family. The choir of the church, assisted by Mr. Pease, will take part in the concert.

The sale of seats at Molter & Wurlitzer's music store, for the performances of "Stradella," by the Germania Maennerchor, next week, is progressing rapidly, and every indication points to a large house.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Wednesday, May 4:

Orchard st, 109 ft s of Centre st, w f, 25⅜x99 ft; April 28	$1,000
Centre st, bet Orchard and Howe sts, n f, und ½ of 80x130 ft	2,500
Bremer st, 46⅜ ft n of Oak st, w f, 24x150 ft; April 27	650
Loewe st, 415⅜ ft w of Wells st, s f, 25x100 ft; April 1	300
Dominick st, 300 ft s of Asylum place, e f, 100x230 ft to river; March 25	6,000
Dominick st, 200 ft s of Asylum place, e f, 100x200 ft to river; March 9	6,000
Bremer st, 120⅜ ft n of Oak st, w f, 24x100 ft; March 31	675
North LaSalle st, s of North av, e f, 25x104 ft, with buildings; Jan. 15, 1866	2,450
Orchard st, s e cor of Centre st, w f, 100x130 ft; April 26	4,000
Wabansia av, s e cor of McHenry st, n f, 132x266 ft, with other property; Feb. 18	6,630
Milwaukee av, 150 ft n w of Houston st, n e f, 25x100 ft; April 29	1,100
Kansas st, 200⅜ ft w of Loomis st, s f, 50x100⅜ ft; May 4	425
Keith st, 125 ft s of Chicago av, e f, 24x100 ft; May 3	1,500
Peoria st, 40 ft s of Fourth st, e f, 20x116 ft; May 2	1,10[illegible]
Hubbard st, 200 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x100 ft; May 3	1,[illegible]
West Lake st, n e cor of Clinton st, s f, und ½ of 50x75 ft; May 2	11,000
Forquer st, 120 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 23x106 6-10 ft; April 4	4,000
Waller st, n e cor of Mitchell st, w f, 42x80⅜ ft; April 18	1,400
Ashley st, 144 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x130 ft; August 31, 1869	1,500
Halsted st, 24 8-10 ft n of Mitchell st, w f, 24 8-10x118½ ft; April 25	2,300
Lumber st, s e cor of Eighteenth st, w f, 140 ft, running e to river; March 1	22,000
Dearborn st, 50 ft n of Randolph st, w f, 30½x47 ft; April 26	[illegible]
Wallace st, 100 ft s e of Archer road, s w f, 100x260 ft to canal; March 24	[illegible]
Cottage place, 150 ft s of Thirty-first st, s w f, 50x125 ft, with buildings; April 15	2,750
Fairside st, 25 8-10 ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, [illegible]; March 15	1,[illegible]
Michigan av, 71 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 25x125 ft, with house; March 25	15,000
Fourth av, s w cor of Harrison st, e f, 25x100 ft; April 8	14,000
Lumber st, s e cor of Eighteenth st, w f, 140 ft, running e to river; May 2	25,000
West Monroe st, 125 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 25x125 ft, and 150 ft; April 19	7,100
Milwaukee av, s e cor of Halsted st, n e f, [illegible] ft; March 24	2,150

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Green Bay road, n of Diversey road, w f, 160x400 ft; April 29	13,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Chicago Grove av, n e cor of Fiftieth st, und ¼ of entire block; Feb. 15	40,000
Chicago Grove av, 50 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 50x125 ft; May 1	500
Stewart av, s of Forty-third st, w f, 50x125 ft; April 27	350
Calumet av, n w cor of Fifty-first st, e f, 200x140 ft; April 28	16,000

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

Lexington st, 150 ft e of Rockwell st, s f, 50x125 ft; April 28	1,250

THE THOMAS INJUNCTION.

Decision of Judge Williams—The Bill Dismissed.

Judge Williams yesterday decided upon the demurrer interposed in the matter of W. H. Thomas, complaint against the Board of Supervisors, upon which the board was restrained from discharging him from his employment as fireman of the Court House. The decision was that the injunction should be dissolved, and was as follows:

In the case of William H. Thomas v. The Board of Supervisors of Cook County, the bill was filed by Thomas, alleging the making of a contract between himself and the Board of Supervisors upon the 8th day of September, 1869, in relation to the heating of the building we now occupy, for the space of two years, commencing the first of October, 1869, and ending the 1st of October, 1871, for the sum of $[illegible] a year. The contract was approved by the committee of the Board of Supervisors, as it is alleged, and the complainant entered upon the faithful performance of his duties. [illegible]

[illegible]

To this bill a demurrer has been filed.

The question arises, admitting all these facts, whether the complainant has a right to come into a court of equity for relief.

It is alleged, on the part of the defendant, that he has an adequate remedy at law, and that if he be unjustly removed he may bring his action in a common law court and recover all the damages to which he would be legally entitled.

The complainant in this case, as I have said, has not presented in his bill any of the charges which will be preferred against him before the committee of nine, and though he alleges that his character as an engineer would suffer in consequence of his removal, he shows no facts by which the court can ascertain that his character as an engineer will suffer. For all that appears these may be charges simply affecting his integrity, his economy, if you please, affecting his character simply as a man, independent of his skill as an engineer, and it is simply his character as a man, that is going to suffer in public estimation, and not his character as an engineer. I am at a loss, from any allegation which is contained in this bill, to see how complainant's character as an engineer can suffer in consequence of any of these allegations, and yet, it is upon the injury which his character as an engineer will sustain that he bases his claim to come into a court of equity, such damage being, he asserts, irremediable in its character. Certainly, if he is going to show that his character as an engineer is to suffer in public esteem, he must give the Court the facts by which the Court can ascertain that such an injury is to result to him. But, as I have said, he has given the Court no fact of that sort.

Striking out, then, this portion of the bill—for it contains no facts upon which the Court can determine that injury to his character is to accrue—the bill simply stands as a bill brought by Thomas to restrain the board from putting him out of his employment under this contract.

It seems to me, therefore, that under these allegations of the bill the Court must hold that the complainant has an adequate remedy at law. So far as regards the contract, he certainly has an adequate remedy at law. The contract is $1,800 per annum. If he is improperly deprived of the benefit of that contract, if the Board of Supervisors should seek to deprive him of the employment which he now holds as engineer of the Court House building, then he can bring his action at law from the damage which he has sustained in consequence of their action, and recover fully for those damages.

Then, again, if, by the action of the board, he is prejudiced as an individual, it is either that kind of prejudice which results from their legal action from which he can take no harm, and if he does take harm, for which the law gives him no remedy, or, it is that illegal action for which he might have an action against the members of the committee or of the Board. If they conspired and did him an injury and go on and perpetrate that injury, if they libel him or slander him, they may be held accountable at law by proper proceedings by the complainant, and he can recover adequate damages. It is the common case of an employe who is discharged, justly or unjustly, by his employer. If his employer, after having engaged him for a definite time, discharges him improperly, then he can recover damages at law for the loss to which he has been subject, in consequence of such discharge. If, in connection with that, his employer follows him with an attempt to malign his character, he can either take his remedy by an action of slander, or by some other action on the case, which shall give him damages for any malicious conduct which may have been manifested toward him by his employer.

I see nothing in the bill, therefore, which takes this out of the ordinary routine of cases in which an employe is discharged before the time of his employment ceases by the terms of his contract, and I see no reason why, if this bill can be maintained as it now stands before the court, any employe, who claims that his employer is about to discharge him unjustly, might not resort to a court of equity for relief.

There is, however, another point in this bill. It is not alleged that the party has been discharged from his contract, but it is alleged that the committee of nine who constituted, as the Court must know, only a minority of the whole Board of Supervisors, that that committee has reported unfavorably toward him, and that he fears the Board of Supervisors would take action on such report and remove him. It is not, therefore, any action already taken by the board of which he complains, but anticipated action. The committee has done him, he says, injustice. It has gone to work and erected itself, as he claims, into a Star Chamber, and without giving him an opportunity to be heard, has tried and convicted him of improper conduct in connection with his contract; all that may be so. The committee may have behaved very improperly; certainly it would appear from the allegations of the bill they have not acted very much like a court of justice, attempting to arrive at the truth. The witnesses have not been confronted with each other; there has not been an attempt made to arrive at the facts of the case by the usual means which are regarded as proper in courts of justice, but that makes no difference, so far as this case is concerned. This committee is no legal body, and whatever they have done, or whatever they have failed to do, cannot affect the rights of the complainant, as it seems to me, at all. The committee have reported, it is said, unfavorably. How many of that committee have reported unfavorably does not appear. Of course, it must have been a majority of the committee. But, supposing they have; does it follow, as a necessary consequence, that the Board of Supervisors are going to adopt a report of a committee that acted indiscreetly? The Court will entertain every reasonable presumption in regard to a deliberative body of this character. It is a body whose duties are quasi judicial and quasi legislative. To a certain extent it may be regarded as vested with legislative powers; to a certain extent it is vested with judicial power; but, whatever power it possesses, the Court has a right to suppose, to presume that it will discharge those duties in conformity with law and justice. Even then, if a majority of this committee have reported unfavorably, it does not follow that the board is going to follow up their action, and do any injustice to complainant, and, I understand, the courts will not interfere with a body of this kind, a deliberative body, in any contemplated action which is in the line of their duty. If this party, complainant, has not discharged his duty under this contract, it becomes the absolute duty of the Board of Supervisors to remove him, and they would act false to their duty to the community if he has not done so. On the contrary, if he has discharged his duties properly, the Court will not assume that they are going to unjustly deprive him of any employment which they have themselves given him, and which he now holds under a contract which they have, themselves, executed.

On both these grounds, therefore, it seems to me, that the demurrer should be sustained, and the injunction in this case should be dissolved.

Bill dismissed for want of equity.

THE WEST.

An Indian Raid Near Atlantic City, Wyoming.

SOUTH PASS, Wy., May 4.—A party of about 300 Indians came in near Atlantic City, this morning, and drove off a herd of stock. Major Gordon's company of cavalry followed them, and brought back all the stock. Everybody here is well pleased with the conduct of the soldiers. Colonel Anthony, who has just come in from Atlantic, says the hills are full of Indians. A large party of Indians were seen below here early this morning.

Case of the Indian Murderers at Omaha.

OMAHA, May 4.—Yellow Sun and three other Pawnee Indians, convicted, some time since in the United States District Court, of the murder of Edward McMurty, are to be tried again by the State authorities, Judge Dillon having to-day rendered a decision that the court trying them had no jurisdiction. In case they are not demanded of the United States Marshal in twenty days, they will be handed over to the Indian Agent.

CONNECTICUT.

Message of Governor English to the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN, May 4.—Governor English was inaugurated to-day. His message recommends a convention for the revision of the State Constitution, in order to facilitate the operation of the Fifteenth Amendment, though he expresses the belief that its claimed ratification by several of the States was accomplished by chicanery and force. It is revolutionary, in that it commits to the absolute control of the General Government the right to vote in every State. Still the forms of law have been complied with, and it has been officially proclaimed as an interpretation of the organic law. He recommends that the Legislature express its opinion that a general amnesty for merely political offenders should be forthwith proclaimed.

The financial condition of the State continues encouraging. During the year the funded debt has been reduced $545,000.

WISCONSIN.

Disaster to a Train on the West Wisconsin Road.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—We learn by a messenger from Tomah, Wis., that the eastward bound train on the West Wisconsin Road, one and a half miles east of Rudd Mills, met with an accident, last night, while passing a burning wood. The fire had sprung the rails so that they let the cars off the track in the midst of the fire. One coach, an express car, and two empty freight cars were burned. There was only one box in the express car at the time. No passengers injured.

CANADA.

Preparations for the Red River Expedition.

TORONTO, May 4.—Preparations for the expedition to the Red River country continue. Large quantities of military stores are being despatched to Collingwood and Fort William. Volunteers are arriving in large numbers, and are garrisoned at the Crystal Palace, where they will undergo severe drill.

Bequests to Religious Societies.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The will of the late John C. Baldwin, of Orange, N. J., who, previous to his death, gave half a million to the Christian institutions, bequeaths to the American Tract Society, American and Foreign Christian Union, and New York City Mission Christian Society, $5,000 each; American Board of Foreign Missions and Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions, $1,000 each, beside donations to build a Presbyterian Church for Wabash College, Indiana; Hamilton College, New York; Williams, Massachusetts; Middlebury, Vermont, and others.

Trenton, N. J., Without a Police Force.

TRENTON, May 4.—This city is without a police force. The time for which the old force was appointed has expired. The Common Council, being tied, has failed to organize, and no new force has been appointed.

Knights of St. Crispin.

BOSTON, May 4.—In the House to-day, a bill was reported to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin, with leave to hold not over $[illegible] in real estate.

Bank Robbery in Rockland, Me.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 4.—Lime Rock Bank was robbed last night of $1,100 and special deposits amounting to $[illegible], on which payment has been stopped to the amount of $[illegible].

THE LAW COURTS.

Breach of Promise Case Settled—Small Damages.

Partnership Controversy—New Suits.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The jury comes in this court this day for the trial of common law cases. One hundred and thirty-seven cases are noted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

United States v. David Goodwillie. This is an indictment under which it is charged that defendant made a false return of his income returned in the year 1867. Case heard.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Leave to apply for discharge—James Laing, of Lanark, Carroll County.

CIRCUIT COURT.

NOTICE.

The Court, it is understood, will take up motions for new trials, pending upon the docket, on Friday, the 6th instant. They will be called in the order in which the cases stand upon the term docket.

NEW SUITS—MECHANICS' LIEN.

George Barrett v. Ira J. Nichols et al. This is a petition to declare and enforce a mechanics' lien on property on Chestnut street.

REAL ESTATE.

James Christians, guardian, v. Odile Christians et al. This is a proceeding to sell real estate of minor heirs of the late Napoleon Christians. The property is the west half of Lot 7, Block 5, Wolcott's Addition.

PARTNERSHIP CONTROVERSY.

George W. Maxfield v. James Turner. This is a proceeding instituted for the purpose of dissolving a copartnership, as well as to procure a settlement of the individual interests. Complainant alleges, against his partner, that he has wrongfully used the funds of the concern to carry on private speculations.

AN ALLEY STOPPED.

William Hesser v. the city of Chicago. Proceeding, by injunction, to restrain the city from entering into possession of Sub-lot 1 of Lots 41, 42 and 43, Bronson's Addition, and the improvements thereon, as well as from opening an alley across the sub-lot, from Goethe to Division street.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SUIT ENDED BY MARRIAGE.

Harriet Phillips v. Albert Piper. This was an action of assumpsit, for breach of promise of marriage, with such aggravated circumstances as induced a demand for $20,000. The case was commenced in August, 1869, on behalf of plaintiff, by Moses D. Brown, Esq. It ran its usual length, awaiting an opportunity to be tried, and came up in course on Tuesday evening. The plaintiff gave in her direct testimony, the truth of which defendant acknowledged, so that, upon adjournment, he accepted the offer of plaintiff by which she still consented to take him as her husband and dismiss the case, and yesterday morning, before the Court met, went with the young woman, her parents and attorney, duly armed with a marriage license, to the office of Justice D'Wolf, where the two became one flesh. The trial of the cause was therefore not continued.

LARGE DEMAND AND SMALL ALLOWANCE.

Marcus C. Isaacs v. Peter Graff. This was an action of trespass, in which plaintiff laid his damages at $10,000. The jury considered his case, and awarded the sum of 75 cents.

The allegation of plaintiff was that on the 3d of May, 1869, Graff confined him in his office and then beat him. It appeared that the plaintiff was employed by Graff & Co., and being so employed, as it seemed from a letter written by him to his brother "Sam," also a clerk, he took $100 and invested it, with some more, in hopes of making a few hundreds, asking his brother, when he wrote to Graff, to acknowledge receipt of the money, stating that, if he should be out in his calculation, then he was a liar. He also mentioned that he had delayed the chance of making a few hundred for the want of a little cash to back him, and he thought he would take the chance before it slipped through, and asked his brother whether his course was not correct. The letter not being burnt, came into the hands of Graff, who demanded a settlement of accounts, and urged that there had been ill-doing. To enforce a settlement, he kept him in the office and pounded him, subsequently causing the arrest of plaintiff and his brother.

JUDGMENT.

Maria Anopow, etc., v. The Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Isaac Underhill and Alexander G. Tyng. For debt, $4,500. Damages, $3,757.92.

NEW SUITS.

Chicago Dock and Canal Company v. Charles Mears and John Baldwin, Jr. Debt, $5,000. Damages, $5,000.

EJECTMENT.

William B. Jackson v. Eliza and Thomas Turnbull. Ejectment for the north fraction of the north east quarter (north of the Indian boundary line) of Section 7, 40, 13 east 3 P. M.

WANTS SATISFACTION.

Stephen B. Bowles v. James D. Sinclair. This is a proceeding, by bill, to procure the execution of a release deed. Complainant avers that he has fully satisfied a mortgage laid upon Lot 92, John W. Waughop's Subdivision of Block 27, Canal Trustee's Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14, east 3 P. M., but that it remains unsatisfied of record.

COUNTY COURT.

GUARDIANSHIP.

John Nutmann was appointed guardian of John Dahn, his nephew, for $7,200.

WILL PROVED.

Estate of Hermanus Van Maanen. Will proved and letters issued to Maria Van Maanen, widow, under bond of $1,400.

THE CHARLESTON MATTER.

The petition of Kate Charleston for the appointment of a conservator of the estate of her husband, Charles, was dismissed by petitioner.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Among a large number of disorderly cases at the Armory yesterday, two were especially noticeable. One was that of Patrick and Mary Tierney, who were accused of drunkenness and disorderly conduct of the chronic sort. They have been on a spree for several years, and the most satisfactory evidence of the fact was adduced in the persons of their two children, Sarah and Mary, against whom the charge was written, "Destitute of parental care." It appeared that the two girls, neither of whom has reached the age of 14, have not merely been permitted to run wild, but have been driven by the deplorable old couple into a course of life which it would be highly improper to describe. The girl Sarah was first initiated into the begging system, and her round, blowsy cheeks have been familiar to all lager beer drinkers for some time past. After serving her apprenticeship in that sphere of life, she was driven to [illegible] still worse, and in this latter she has been earning a little notoriety for the pecuniary benefit of her parents. Justice Summerfield took the facts into consideration and gave judgment in favor of the children. They were sent to the Roman Catholic Asylum, while the parents were sent to the Bridewell.

The other case was that of Sarah and Nancy Qualls, who, from the same causes, have been following the same life. The same disposition was made of the case, the parent, Susan Qualls, being sent to the Bridewell.

John Deisham, a baggage-man on one of the railroads, was held in $500 bail for further examination, on a charge of adultery, in which a Bohemian girl was the complainant.

THE OTHER COURTS.

No cases of consequence occurred at either the West or North Side Courts yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4.

During the past three weeks there has been a marked disposition, on the part of banks and other financial institutions, to invest in government bonds, which has resulted in a large advance in price, particularly in the 5-20s of 1865-7-8. The advance in these since the middle of April is about 3½ cents, which is partly accounted for by an advance in London of average ½ cent, and an advance of 1 per cent in the price of gold from an average of 113½ to 114¼. These two items would make nearly 2 per cent, leaving about 1½ cents that prices have advanced in American markets over and above the advance in foreign markets and in the price of gold. It is plain that this condition of things can not continue, and that prices in home and foreign markets will be equalized by a decline in one or an advance in the other. If American markets were as well supplied with bonds as a year ago, it would be reasonable to expect the equalization would be made by a decline here; but it must be borne in mind that not only has there been a continuous flow of bonds in exportation to Europe during the past three or four years and up to very recently, but the purchases of the Treasury have been very large, and it is estimated that by the last of June the total purchases will amount to $150,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the total amount of the 5-20 bonds in existence. It is well known that the export of bonds, during last fall and the first three months of this year, was enormous, and it is not improbable that, in the fifteen months from the time the present administration came into office, until the last of next June, an amount of 5-20 bonds equal to 30 per cent of all that are in existence will have been permanently withdrawn from American markets. There is a financial necessity for some such securities as the present government bonds as investments for trust funds, and for the surplus money of banks and other financial institutions, and, as the demand for these purposes steadily increases in proportion to the increase of population and business, it is not surprising that this demand, in connection with the steady depletion of the stock on the market from the causes above mentioned, should bring matters to a point where the home demand should not only make a large advance in the value of 5-20s, but that it should control the foreign markets instead of them controlling the markets of this country, as has heretofore been the case. If such a turning point should be reached during the next two or three months, it could not fail to have some remarkable effects on finances in general. One of these would be that the supply of bonds for exportation being cut off, sterling exchange would experience a large advance, and cause heavy exports of gold. Under such a condition of things it seems not improbable that we might for a time experience the anomaly of the gold value of bonds advancing at the same time that the price of gold advanced. At all events, the cutting off of the export supply of 5-20 bonds is likely to make a commotion in financial affairs that will revolutionize many people's ideas on the subject.

The following table will show the currency and gold prices of government bonds on the 2d of May, this year, as compared with May 1, last year:

	May 1, '69, gold, 135. Currency price.	May 1, '69, gold, 135. Gold value.	May 2, '70, gold, 115. Currency price.	May 2, '70, gold, 115. Gold value.
1862s	118	87⅜	113	97⅞
1864s	113½	84	111	96⅞
1865s, old	115	85	111½	97
1865s, new	116⅞	86	113⅝	98⅞
1867s	116⅞	86⅝	113⅝	98⅞
1868s	116½	86	114	99
10-40s	10[illegible]	80	108	94

The money market continues easy. There is a little more activity in the demand, and the speculative activity in the grain markets has made some increase in checking and depositing, but there is very little diminution in the supply of loanable funds at the command of the banks, and good paper is in demand. Money is to be had on call on government bonds at 7 per cent.

Exchange was a little weaker to-day, and sold at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium between banks. The amount of exchange making against grain shipments has not increased, but there seems to be more from shipments of cattle. At the counter, bankers sell New York funds at 1-10 premium and buy at par. Buffalo grain bills are taken at ⅛ off.

The following bids for and offers of stocks were made at the Stock Board to-day:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20s, 1862	113	
United States 5-20s, 1864	110¾	
United States 5-20s, 1865, new	113	113⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	113⅜	113
United States 5-20s, 1868	113⅜	
United States 10-40s	106	106⅜

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

Chicago City 10 (Illinois) [illegible]	95	....
Cook County 7s (Wet Fund Bond)	95	....
Cook County 7s (Public Safety Fund)	95	....
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]	....
Chicago Dock Company	[illegible]	....
Chicago [illegible] Company	[illegible]	....
Chicago City R. R., West Division	[illegible]	....

INSURANCE.

	Cash Co.		
Mutual Security Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumberman's Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Insurance Co.	1.50	140	
Republic Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamar Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

Opening	114¼	[illegible] p. m.	114⅜
10:30 a. m.	114¼	[illegible] p. m.	114⅜
11:00 a. m.	114¼	[illegible] p. m.	114⅜
11:30 a. m.	114¼	3:30 p. m.	114⅜
12:00 m.	114¼	Latest	114⅜
12:30 p. m.	114¼		

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Money easy at 4@5 per cent on call, chiefly 5 per cent.

Sterling weak at 109@109¼.

Gold lower: opened at 114⅜, touched 114⅜, and closed at 114¼. Carrying rates 4@5 per cent. Clearances, $57,000,000. The Sub-Treasury sold $2,000,000 at 114 [illegible].

Governments also lower:

Coupons, '81	116⅞@116¾	Coupons, '67	113⅞@[illegible]
Coupons, '62	113⅛@113⅜	Coupons, '68	113⅞@113⅜
Coupons, '64	110⅞@110¾	10-40s	107⅞@107¾
Coupons, '65	110⅞@110¾	Currency 6s	113⅞@113⅜
Coupons, new	113⅛@113⅜		

State bonds heavy and lower:

Missouris	95¾	New Tennessees	55¾
Old Tennessees	[illegible]		

Stocks have been unsettled, but close steady:

Canton	71¾	Lake Shore	97¾
Cumberland	45	Ill. Central	141
Western U. T.	30¾	Pittsburgh	105
Quicksilver	11	Northwestern	80¾
Mariposa	7	Northwestern, pfd	90¾
Mariposa, pfd	15¾	Rock Island	121¾
Adams' Ex.	61¾	N. J. C.	100¾
Wells' Ex.	21	St. Paul	64¾
American Ex.	40¾	St. Paul, pfd	79¾
United States Ex.	44	Wabash	54
Pacific Mail	41¾	Wabash, pfd	70
New York Cent.	97¾	Fort Wayne	94
N. Y. C. scrip	96¾	Terre Haute	26
Erie	25	Terre Haute, pfd	53
Erie, pfd	41	Chicago & Alton	114
Harlem	143	C. & A., pfd	114¾
Harlem, pfd	141	Ohio & Miss.	37¾
Reading	101¾	Hartford & Erie	3
Michigan Cent.	123		

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $77,161,132; currency, $3,222,008; general balance, $89,012,009.

Exports for the week—$3,439,471.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	4,749	7,541	10,166	17,648
Wheat, bu	43,300	54,130	15,737	13,157
Corn, bu	85,185	45,754	34,656	174,739
Oats, bu	25,119	60,560	6,746	48,622
Rye, bu	1,662	713	2,370	5,729
Barley, bu	2,400	330	5,700	269
Grass seed, lbs	5,166	5,787	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	....	14,400	....
Cut meats, lbs	....	126,000	149,430	293,700
Beef, brls	....	....	1	....
Pork, brls	....	....	117	10
Lard, lbs	1,640	....	18,000	111,919
Tallow, lbs	7,200	10,300	....	....
Butter, lbs	8,592	9,960	8,100	6,650
D. hogs, No	2	7	....	....
Live hogs, No	4,780	8,976	3,677	3,298
Cattle, No	1,714	2,788	1,453	1,181
Hides, lbs	49,972	60,629	48,000	44,150
Highwines, brls	422	260	182	220
Wool, lbs	1,517	3,990	37,300	....
Potatoes, bu	1,380	2,377	....	4,350
Lumber, m	2,462	544	2,226	2,098
Shingles, m	4,718	3,668	2,342	19,940
Lath, m	770	30	349	751
Salt, brls	....	....	800	2,251

The following grain has been received since 7 o'clock this morning: 87 cars wheat; 139 cars corn; 1,000 bu No. 2 do; 5,300 bu no grade do; 8,200 bu rejected do; 28 cars and 7,000 bu oats; 4 cars rye, and 4 cars barley. Total, (261 cars) 128,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 5,526 bu wheat; 4,089 bu corn; 5,597 bu oats; 770 bu rye, and 2,112 bu barley.

There was a full attendance on 'Change today, and a moderate activity in grain, generally at lower prices. The larger receipts, and the promise of better weather for the crops (more moisture) made buyers more reticent, and the shipping demand was very small.

Highwines were firm, and moderately active at yesterday's prices, closing steady. Sales were: 150 brls at $1.03; and 350 brls, iron bound, at $1.04.

Lake freights were quiet. Two charters were reported, but at private terms. Wheat to Buffalo is nominal at 6c; corn to do at 5¼c; and wheat to Oswego or Kingston at 11½c.

It was announced to-day that a change has been made in the rate of inspecting grain, as follows: From store to vessel, 50c per 1,000 bu, instead of 60c; from store to cars, 40c per car, instead of 45c; from canal boat to store, 50c per 1,000 bu, instead of $2.50 per boat-load. With this another change has been made: the inside inspectors are withdrawn, and the Board of Trade will, in future, exercise no supervision over grain in store, but watch the inspection in, and inspection out, as heretofore. This will enable the board to dispense with the services of five or six men, and will give to the warehousemen full control over the grain while in their hands, enabling them to grade downwards to the minimum point of excellence, if they choose to do so.

It is understood that several of our largest corn receivers per canal have refused to allow the inspectors to meddle with their grain, preferring to sell it by sample.

Provisions were very quiet but firm, at the advanced prices recently obtained. Mess pork was held very firmly, at $29.25 early, but was sold afterwards at $29.00, and closed at that figure for regular. There was some excitement on the subject of short weights, and a lot of 500 brls was refused, on the ground that it was not heavy enough, much of it only weighing 202 lbs to the brl, after being in salt three months, whereas it should weigh 208@212 lbs. One of our packers, who is known to have given full weight at the scales, was offered $31.00 to-day for his whole stock; it probably overruns 18 lbs. Lard was steady at 16½c, though New York was quoted dull. The market was very quiet, but there is a feeling of great firmness, and about 5,000 tcs have been bought for use within the past two weeks, not a pound of which was reported, as the buyer was picking it up in small lots, and did not want to rush up prices by publishing the fact. Meats were strong, closing at 11⅞@11½c for bulk shoulders; 14¼@14⅜c for rough sides; 15@15¼c for short ribs, and 15½c for short clear. Sweet pickled hams were quoted at 14¼@15c; greases at 8@14c; and city tallow firm at 9¼c. Sales were: 300 brls mess at $29.00; 300 brls do at $29.50, buyer the month; 50 tcs lard at 16¼c; 50,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 11½c; 80,000 lbs do on private terms; 50 tcs heavy sweet pickled hams at 14½c; 300 pkgs mixed grease at 8c.

Flour was in less active demand, but prices ruled firm and unchanged—sales being confined to spring extras and spring superfines. The following transactions were reported: Spring Extras—400 brls "Star and Crescent" at $5.00; 100 brls "Big Stone" (to arrive) at $5.25; 100 brls "Snow Flake" (to arrive) at $4.50; 700 brls, brands given on terms not made known, 100 brls not named at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.50. Unsound Spring Extras—100 brls not named at $3.75. Spring Superfines—50 brls not named at $3.80; 100 brls do at $3.75; 184 brls do at $3.70. Total, 2,059 brls.

Wheat was dull, weak, and 2c lower than yesterday, though New York was quoted firmer, and the tolls on the Erie Canal have been reduced. But the latter fact has already been discounted, and Liverpool was quoted quiet, with fine weather. The elements of weakness were really to be found in an early decline in Milwaukee from 94c to 92c, with a cessation in the recent extensive demand for wheat with which to fill contracts, and in the rain which fell rather freely here, and was reported to be falling in several other places, thus ending the recent apprehensions of injury from drought. Then the absence of vessels, and the fear of an advance in freights, brought out several lots which had been bought for shipment and were again thrown on the market. The recent confidence in an Eastern advance seemed to have generally departed. There is little fear that England will have wheat enough at her command to prevent any very great movement upward in prices, and wheat is scarcely worth more to-day in New York than $1.07 for shipment to Liverpool, at current quotations, which is equivalent to about 86c here, minus elevator charges and commissions. Giving to the shipper the full benefit of the recent reduction in New York canal tolls, red wheat should be quoted at 8s 7½d to strike a balance sheet; this is 5½d above the quoted price to-day. The market was active on the Open Board, at 91@92c for cash No. 2 spring, opened on 'Change at 91c, advanced to 91½c, fell off dull to 90c, and closed firmer at 90¾@91c. The lower grades were little better than nominal, there being no shipping demand. Sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 91⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 91⅜c; 40,000 bu do at 91¼c; 10,000 bu do at 91⅛c; 55,000 bu do at 91½c; 105,000 bu do at 91c; 25,000 bu do at 90⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 90¾; 35,000 bu do at 90½c; 5,000 bu do at 90¼c; 1,200 bu do fresh at 92½c; 1,600 bu do at 92¾; 1,200 bu do at 92c; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at 8[illegible]c; 800 bu do at 82½c; 800 bu do at 82c; 800 bu rejected spring at 72½c; 800 bu do at 72¼c; 1,600 bu do at 72c. Total, 305,800 bu. Seller the month sold at 90@91½c; seller last half at 91⅞@92⅞c; and seller June at 9[illegible]@96⅞c.

Corn was quiet, and 1½c lower on No. 2, owing to larger receipts, and the absence of shipping orders, while the speculative demand was very light. The market opened at 87c, and closed at 86½@86⅞c. New and rejected were dull, and 3c lower, closing at 80c. No grade was steady, and closed 1c higher, at 75@77c. Sales were reported of 14,200 bu No. 2 at 87c; 10,000 bu do at 86⅞c; 9,400 bu do at 86½; 1,600 bu rejected at 81⅞c; 1,200 bu do at 81½c; 800 bu do at 81c; 4,000 bu do at 80c; 400 bu new at 81c; 800 bu do at 80c; 1,600 bu no grade at 77⅞; 1,200 bu do at 77½c; 2,000 bu do at 77c; 2,400 bu do at 76; 800 bu do at 75c; 5,200 bu by sample, delivered on cars, at 85c; 5,600 bu mixed at 82½c afloat. Total, 61,200 bu. Seller the month was quiet at 86½@87c, and seller June at 88⅜@88c.

Oats were dull and weak, at an average decline of ⅜c on yesterday's prices, though New York was reported strong. The fact is that the recent speculative advance was more "decisive" than warranted by the improvement East, and there are now few buyers. The market opened at 48⅜c, and declined to 48c at the close. Sales were made of 1,800 bu at 49c; 16,200 bu at 48⅜c; 22,400 bu at 48¼c; 25,000 bu at 48⅛c; 15,000 bu at 48⅛c; 25,000 bu at 48c; 600 bu by sample at 51c. Total, 107,000 bu. Seller last half sold at 48⅞@49⅞c; and seller June at 48⅜@49⅛c; all closed at inside prices.

Rye quiet and 1c lower, closing steady. Sales were: 1,600 bu No. 1 at 81c; 400 bu do at 80½c; 400 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 80c; 2,400 bu do at 79½c; 400 bu do at 79c; 400 bu rejected at 75c. Total, 5,600 bu.

Barley was entirely nominal at yesterday's prices; at 55@60c for No. 2; 48@50c for No. 3, and 47@48c for rejected. No sales were reported.

Seeds were very quiet, at $8.00@8.75 for clover, and $1.20 for Millet. Timothy is out of the market. Only one lot of good was offered, and bought at $6.50.

The following statement shows the amount of grain in store in New York:

	1870. May 2.	1870. Last week.	1869. May 4.
Wheat, bu	1,573,464	1,522,007	1,[illegible]
Corn, bu	147,698	225,601	[illegible]
Oats, bu	317,026	308,[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	99,[illegible]	71,347	[illegible]
Barley, bu	158,[illegible]	175,[illegible]	[illegible]
Malt, bu	83,[illegible]	78,781	[illegible]
Peas, bu	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, May 4.—Low grade flour scarce, firmer, $[illegible]. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $[illegible] bid afloat, held at $1.12. Corn firmer; new at $1.07@1.12 afloat. Oats strong, [illegible]. Pork firmer at $29.75. Lard steady at 16⅜@16⅞c. Whiskey steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 20s. Winter wheat, 9s 10d@10s 11d; red wheat, 8s 9d@[illegible]; white wheat, 9s 7d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 102s. Lard, 70s.

In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat was in fair demand, and prices ruled lower, the market closing firm at 90⅝@91c cash for seller [illegible] month, and 92½c seller June. No demand for corn or oats. Provisions and lake freights were neglected. There was no Evening Board.

The Oil Regions.

The Oil City Times of Monday has the following: "The oil business for the month of April was exceeding active, as a whole, notwithstanding the many dull days and low price during the latter part of the month. The 'bears' were in the ascendancy during the first twenty days, but the last ten have been more active, and sales have increased in price from $4.00 to $4.50 on the Lower Creek within the past two weeks. At one time during the month the price was the same on the Upper as on the Lower Creek, buyers being able to ship oil from Miller and Titusville to New York at the same or a less figure than to Cleveland and Pittsburgh via Oil City. The many new strikes during the month did not affect the market to any particular that we can discover, notwithstanding oil reached a very low figure on Lower Creek at one time during the month.

The total sales for the month of April, on Oil Creek, its tributaries, and on the Allegheny River, amounted to about 225,000 barrels, the amount being estimated from the sales of each day as they have been communicated to the press. This is a decrease from the sales of the month previous of 25,000 barrels, as near as can be estimated without the actual figures.

The numerous sales during the last two weeks in April, particularly on the Lower Road, has exhausted the supply, the production being far below the amount disposed of. At Rouseville, at the close of March, there was no oil stored in tanks, and the large amount of oil sold from that point during April is the production of April, the average daily production of the farms which pipe their oil to that point being about 385 barrels, making a total production for the month of about 11,000 barrels. Nearly or quite all of this oil has been sold during April, and there are less contracts for future delivery at this point than any other, as producers have preferred to hold their oil at their own risk, being confident that all 'futures' were offers which would be below the market at the time of delivery.

At Oil City the price has ranged from $4.50@4.90 during the month, closing firm at $4.85.

The amount of oil received at Oil City during the month of April was as follows:

	Brls of oil.
First week	[illegible]
Second week	[illegible]
Third week	[illegible]
Fourth week	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Total receipts for March	[illegible]
Balance in favor of April	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,127	3,571	110
Tuesday	1,714	4,780	338
Wednesday	1,056	6,488	1,161
Total	5,977	14,839	3,160
Same time last week	6,877	12,717	2,226
Week before last	6,058	11,220	1,30[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	190	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Burlington & Q. Road	213	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
By St. Louis & Alton Road	47	3[illegible]	....
By Chicago & N. W. Road	711	3,113	190
By Rock Island Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
By P. C. & St. L. Road	2	50	....
Total	1,326	6,488	1,161

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,148	2,460	....
Tuesday	1,456	3,077	....
Wednesday	530	5,363	....
Total	4,134	11,194	....

BEEF CATTLE—For smooth, well-fatted steers, of from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs average, there was quite a spirited demand, and for these descriptions the market was firm and buoyant. Common butchers' stock, light, thin stock cattle, and fat, heavy shipping steers were more or less neglected, and, although prices suffered no visible decline, sales were slow, and the feeling developed was less firm. The stock received to-day was generally of good quality, and included a number of droves that were really choice; among them 63 head averaging 1,443 lbs, purchased by Nelson Morris, at $8.00; 17 head averaging 1,365 lbs, sold by Condit & Doty, at $8.12; 40 head averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, sold by Conger Bros, at $7.[illegible], and 17 head averaging 1,184 lbs, at $7.85. A bunch of stillers, averaging 1,177 lbs, was sold by Frye, Reed & Kelly at $7.50. Sales were reported at $4.50@5.50 for common descriptions, such as poor cows, scabby steers, small thin oxen, scrawny heifers, stags, and bulls; $5.50@6.50 for common to good butchers' stock, for the city trade; $6.25@6.50 for common to good stock steers; $6.75@7.25 for common to good shipping beeves, and at $7.50@8.15 for choice to extra.

A few hundred head were left in the pens unsold at the close of trade this evening, but, unless to-morrow's receipts should exceed those of to-day, holders will experience no difficulty in closing out, and, judging from present indications, at fully as good prices as were current to-day. The market closed steady at the annexed quotations:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra graded steers	$8.00@8.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging from 1,300 to 1,350 lbs	7.50@7.75
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,[illegible] lbs	7.00@7.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	6.50@6.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs	5.[illegible]@6.[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.75@6.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	4.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	stock steers	812	$5.50
17	fair fleshy steers	1,190	7.00
17	butchers' stock	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
17	smooth fleshy steers	1,160	7.60
17	extra graded steers	1,352	8.15
19	choice fat smooth steers	1,184	7.85
[illegible]	same description	1,124	7.50
19	choice steers	1,3[illegible]	7.[illegible]
17	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	fat smooth steers	[illegible]	7.50
17	extra steers	1,443	8.00
17	thinnish steers	[illegible]	6.10
[illegible]	still fed	1,177	7.50
19	smooth fleshy steers	1,185	7.37½
16	fat pony steers	[illegible]	6.50
17	fat smooth steers	[illegible]	7.65
20	fair fleshy steers	[illegible]	6.80
17	choice fat steers	1,287	7.75
17	choice steers	1,233	7.80
16	extra steers	1,418	8.00
16	choice steers	1,361	7.80
20	extra smooth fat steers	1,3[illegible]	7.[illegible]

HOGS—At the reduction of 10@15c noted in yesterday's report, there was a fairly active demand for the different Eastern markets, including New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, and Cleveland, and, although the supply was larger than for any previous day within the past six weeks, there was no very considerable overplus. The offerings, while hardly up to those of yesterday in point of quality, were better than the average for the half dozen previous days. The range of prices paid was $8.50@8.50 for common; $8.55@8.80 for medium, and at $8.80@9.25 for good to strictly choice. The outside quotation was obtained by Reeves, Mallory & Co., for a lot averaging 264 lbs. The market closed easy.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
24	150	$8.40	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	221	9.00	16	219	[illegible]
55	185	8.60	60	212	8.60
53	264	9.25	51	267	8.65
57	203	8.85	67	180	8.65
51	245	8.90	64	200	8.70
112	190	8.75	56	178	8.50
47	232	8.80	51	186	8.60
58	235	8.85	60	227	8.90
51	198	8.65	54	227	8.70
50	198	8.70	336	227	8.85
165	195	8.65	47	234	9.00
160	226	8.70	66	180	8.55
115	189	8.60	90	229	8.50
51	296	9.40	53	243	8.85
50	277	8.65	51	244	9.00
47	198	8.60	31	196	8.85
49	198	8.55	79	209	8.75
49	229	8.60	55	220	8.70
50	188	8.65	50	222	8.85
52	191	8.55	116	197	8.65
54	176	8.60	65	173	8.60
54	200	8.60			

SHEEP—Continue in light supply, and, with a steady fair demand to meet, prices are firmly sustained. Good to choice qualities are scarce and command $6.00@7.00 readily. Common and medium are salable at $4.00@5.50. Lambs may be quoted at $3.00@5.00 per head, according to quality.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4.

LUMBER—Quite a number of cargoes were upon the market to-day, and as the attendance of buyers was larger than on the two days preceeding a very satisfactory business transpired at about former quotations. Shingles and lath sold at $2.12½ for the former, and $2.00 for the latter. Transactions afloat include the following:

Cargo of schr R. B. Campbell, from Muskegon, 24,673 ft mixed, 79,724 ft strips at $12.00, and 5,700 m lath at $2.00; sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo of schr Whirlwind, from Little Point Sable, 100 m ft common mixed, at $11.00; sold by Megiade & Fraser.

Cargo of barge Abagail, from Grand River, 105 m ft common mixed (coarse) at $10.75, 1,500 pickets at $8.00, and 37 m lath at $2.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr G. Barber, from Muskegon, 80 m ft boards and strips (class out) at $11.25; 250 m lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Peoria, from Muskegon, 25 m ft selected at $19.00; 100 m ft boards and strips, largely boards, at $14.00; and 120 m lath at $2.00; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr El Tempo, from Manistee, 40 m ft timber at $15.00; and 90 m ft scantling and small timber at $11.00; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Madison, from Port Sheldon, 75 m ft; 6 m ft clears at $22.00; 69 m ft strips at $11.00; balance mixed at $11.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Eliza Day, from Muskegon 97,136 ft lumber at $12.50 for strips and $10.50 for mixed; 100 m lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Levant, from Muskegon, 88,145 ft mixed and [illegible] ft strips at $14.00; sold by Roberts & Hull.

AT THE YARDS.

Business was active, and prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	45.00@50.00
Third clear, 1-inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1¼, 1½ to 2-inch	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough, the same as second clear, wide	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	14.00@16.00
Common flooring (dressed)	27.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upwards	30.00@35.00
A stock boards	28.00@30.00
B stock boards	15.00@20.00
Common boards, fencing, joists, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet	12.00@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@22.00
Dry common boards and fencing	14.00
Pickets, flat	10.00@12.00
Pickets, square	10.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	13@ 14
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2.75@ 3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

ON TRACK.

The receipts are light, but under an increased inquiry prices are fully sustained.

A or star	$ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.[illegible]@ 2.37

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. $2.00 per carload added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—There are no new features of interest to mention in connection with this market. The supply continues in excess of the demand, and hence prices remain weak and unsettled. We quote: Choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to good tub and firkin, 20@23c; common grades, 13@18c.

BAGGING—The market for grain bags exhibited a little life to-day, and the feeling seemed firmer. Burlaps and gunnies were quiet and steady as previously quoted: Stark, 45c; Lewiston A, 43c; Port Fly, 40c; Ludlow A, 40c; American, 38c; Union A, 38c; gunnies, [illegible]; burlaps, [illegible]; wool sacks, [illegible].

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade was active, and the market ruled steady and firm, as follows: Michigan stucco, $2.00@2.25; stucco, New York, [illegible]; Louisville cement, [illegible]; Akron cement, $[illegible].

[illegible] [illegible]; lime, in bulk, ⅌ brl, $1.[illegible]; lime, in bbls, [illegible] [illegible]

COFFEE—We note a reduction of ¼c on Mocha and Java, and an advance of ¼c per lb on O. G. Java. The demand was active. We now quote: Mocha, [illegible]; Java, [illegible]; O. G. Java, [illegible]; Singapore Java, [illegible]; common Rio, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; prime to choice, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible].

COOPERAGE—The market was quiet, and prices were entirely nominal:

Whiskey barrels, iron bound	$ 2.15
Whiskey barrels, wood bound	1.[illegible]@1.75
Pork barrels	[illegible]
Lard tierces	1.40
Flour barrels, flat hoops	[illegible]
Flour barrels, round hoops	[illegible]

CANDLES—The following are the prices current: Vaxine, 18@[illegible]c; tallow (parafine), [illegible]; Schneider's star, 14¼@15½c; Barrett's stearic light, 15@18½c.

CHEESE—The market was quiet, and prices steady and unchanged. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Illinois factory, 13@14c; Western Reserve, 15@16c.

COAL—The coal market was dull and weak and unsettled, but without further quotable decline. Prices ranged as follows: Lehigh, lump, $14.00@15.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00@14.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Blossburg, $8.00@8.50; Erie and Briar Hill, $6.00@6.50; Willow Bank, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.00@7.50; Youghiogheny, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $6.00@6.50; Illinois, $5.50@6.00.

EGGS—Sales were reported at a range of 13c@14c—chiefly at 13½c. The supply continues liberal.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Oranges and lemons continue in active demand, and the market was firm at the recent advance. Dried fruits were in good request, and previous rates were firmly sustained. We quote:

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, $2.00@4.50; lemons, $[illegible]; oranges, Palermo, $4.50@5.00; oranges, Messina, $5.00@5.50.

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, 15@16c; French prunes, 18@20c; figs, drums, 18@20c; figs, cases, 20@25c; dates, new, 13@14c; apples, Eastern, 9@10½c; apples, Southern, 6@8c; peaches, peeled, 18@20c; peaches, halves, unpeeled, [illegible]; peaches, quarters, unpeeled, [illegible]; blackberries, [illegible]; raspberries, [illegible]; cherries, pitted, [illegible]; raisins, layers, new, $3.60@3.75; raisins, seedless, [illegible].

NUTS—Almonds, soft-shelled, [illegible]; almonds, paper-shelled, Princess, [illegible]; peanuts, ⅌ bu, $2.50@3.00; Brazil nuts, 13@14c; French walnuts, 15@16c; filberts, 13@14c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; pecans, Missouri, 12@13c.

FISH—Trade was again active, and the market ruled firm for all descriptions. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl	$ 7.25@ 7.50
Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl	7.00@ 7.25
Trout, No. 1, ½ brl	6.[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl	14.00@14.25
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl	8.75@ 9.00
Mackerel, No. 3, ½ brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl	8.25@ 8.50
Mackerel, medium family, ½ brl	6.25@ 6.50
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl	17.00@17.25
Mackerel, extra mess, kits	3.[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank	7.25
No. 1 box herring	[illegible]
Scaled herring	[illegible]
Labrador herring, ⅌ brl	6.[illegible]
Labrador herring, ½ brl	3.[illegible]@ 3.50
Pickled herring, No. 1, ⅌ brl	7.[illegible]
Pickled herring, No. 1, ½ brl	4.00@ 4.25
Smoked halibut, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]@ 9.50

HAY—A fair business was doing to-day, and the annexed quotations were well sustained: Timothy, pressed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50; timothy, loose on wagon, $15.00@17.00; prairie, loose, on wagon, $12.00@14.00. For delivery, $1.00@1.50.

HIDES—The hide market was weak and nominally lower, but we make no change in our quotations, as follows: City butchers, 8@8½c; country do, 7@7½c; green salted, cured, light, 8½@9c; do, heavy, 7@8c; green calf, 14c; dry flint, 15c; dry salted, 15@16c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—No new features were developed in this market to-day. The inquiry was fair, and prices were firm, as follows:

Bar iron	3⅝@ 4⅛c
Horseshoe iron	5⅞@ 7⅛c
Heavy band	4⅞@ 5⅛c
Hoop and light band	4 @ 6 c
Round and square	3⅞@ 7 c
Oval	4⅞@ 6 c
Half oval and half round	4⅞@ 6⅞c
Sheet iron, common	5⅞@ 6⅞c
Sheet iron, galvanized	20 @25 c
Sheet iron, charcoal, 26	9 @ 9 c
Sheet iron, Juniata, 26	11⅞@12⅞c
Norway nail rods	9 @10 c
Plow steel, German	16 @17 c
Jenks' plow steel	9⅞@10⅞c
Bessemer plow steel	12 @13 c
Spring and tire steel	10 @12 c

LEATHER—Remains quiet and steady at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK—City harness union, 39@41c; city harness, 38@40c; country harness, 35@37c; line, city, 40@45c; kip, ⅌ ft, 85@95c; city upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft, 32@36c; city upper, No. 2, [illegible]; country upper, No. 1, [illegible]; collar, ⅌ ft, [illegible]; calf, city, $1.10@1.15; calf, country, $1.10@1.20; rough upper, 18@21 lbs, [illegible]; rough upper, 15@18 lbs, 30@32c; rough upper damaged, [illegible]; Chicago sole, [illegible]; Buffalo slaughter sole, [illegible].

OAK—Slaughter sole, 45@48c; Philadelphia sole, 50@55c; harness, ⅌ ft, 43@45c; kip, light, $1.15@1.30; kip, No. 1, medium, $1.00@1.10; kip, heavy, 90@95c; American calf, $1 [illegible]; French calf, 24 lbs, $1.[illegible]; French calf, 26 lbs, $1.[illegible]; French calf, 36 lbs, [illegible]; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.10@1.20; French calf, Lemoine, ⅌ dozen, [illegible]; French calf, Jodot, ⅌ dozen, $70.00@85.00; russet linings, ⅌ dozen, $8.00@12.00.

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in fair request at 17@18c. The supply was ample.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The movement in this market was a moderate one, and prices ruled a trifle firmer, but without quotable change. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, I. C., 10x14, $10.50; roofing, I. C., $10.50; large pigs, 40c; small pigs, 41c; bar tin, 45c.

COPPER—Metallic, a/bot, 26c; copper bottoms, 33c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 32c; tinned copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10c; first quality, sheet, 10½c; spelter, 11c.

WIRE—No 0 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 and 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12¼c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 18c; 18, 19c; 19, 20c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—There was a fair demand from all quarters, and $4.25 rates were fully sustained: 10@60d, ⅌ keg, $4.25; 8d, ⅌ keg, $4.50; 6d, ⅌ keg, $4.75; 4d, ⅌ keg, $5.00; 3d, ⅌ keg, $5.75; 3d, ⅌ keg, $7.00; fine blued, 3d, ⅌ keg, $7.00; fine blued, $8.25.

OILS—Trade was fairly active to-day, and the general market was firm at the quoted prices: Carbon, 30c; extra lard oil, $1.20@1.30; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.05; linseed, raw, 95c; linseed, boiled, $1.00; whale oil, $1.00; bank oil, 90@95c; straits, $1.00; lubricating (W. V.), 45@55c; turpentine, 55c; sperm oil, $2.25; elephant oil, $1.25@1.30; neatsfoot oil, No. 1, $1.10@1.20; do, strictly pure, $1.40.

RICE—The market was quiet at the following range of prices: 8¾@9½c for Carolina; 7¾@8c for Louisiana.

SOAPS—There was a slight increase in the demand, and quotations were firm, as follows: German and French, 8¾@9½c; assorted brands, 7@10c; foreign castile, 14@17c.

SODA—The market was fairly active, and prices were firm, as follows: Fine, ⅌ brl, $2.50; ordinary, coarse, ⅌ brl, $2.50@2.55; ground solar, ⅌ brl, $2.[illegible]; diamond C, ⅌ brl, $2.50; Ashton dairy, ⅌ bag, $5.50; dairy, with bags, $6.50@5.75.

SODA AND SALERATUS—The following are the current quotations: Pyle's, 8½@9c; Ione-such, 8@9½c; Babbitt's medicinal, 10@10½c; pure, 9@10c; Deland's chemical, 8½@10c; do healthy, 9¼@10c; do pure, 9½@10c; Vlascher's gilt edge, 9@10c; gold medal, 9@9½c.

SEEDS—Sales were as follows: TIMOTHY—3 bags at $6.50; 10 bags at $6.50. CLOVER—5 bags at $8.50; 3 bags at $8.50; 5, 3 and 5 bags at $8.00. HUNGARIAN—25 bags at $1.20.

SPICES—Prices were easy and favorable to the interest of buyers. The demand was meagre: Allspice, 28@30c; cloves, 40@45c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.35@1.40; No. 2, $1.20@1.25; cassia, 65@70c; pepper, 30@32c.

STARCH—The demand was largely of a local character, and prices were frequently shaded: Kingsford corn, 11½@12c; pure, 10@10½c; Peoria crystal, 9@10c; satin, 10@11c; Peoria laundry, 9@10c; Oswego corn, 10@11c; Watts' pure, 7@8c; Ottawa laundry, 7@8c.

SUGARS—The market was active, and prices were reduced ¼c per lb all round. We revise our list as follows: Common to fair Cuba, 11@11¼c; merchants' B R, good to choice Cuba, 11½@12c; merchantable to choice, 11¾@12¼c; Columbia C C, [illegible]; Porto Rico, 11¾@12c; powdered, crushed and granulated, 13½@14c; New York circle A, 12¾c; New York choice white, 12@12½c; extra C, 12@12¾c; New York C, 11¾@12½c.

SYRUPS—Trade was fairly active, and prices ruled firm and unchanged: New Orleans molasses, 75@85c; Philadelphia golden syrup, 65@75c; silver drips, 90@95c; Cuba molasses, 48@52c; New York extra sugar house syrup, 70@75c; Philadelphia beehive, 45@48c; Calvert silver drips, 95c@$1.00.

TEAS—Dealers reported a fair inquiry, and, as the advices from the East are of a highly encouraging character, prices are fully sustained: Young Hyson, common to fair, 85@95c; do, fair to good, 95c@$1.00; do, fine and extra choice, $1.40@1.70; superior to fine imperial, $1.10@1.20; choice to extra Japan, $1.10@1.20; good to fine Japan, 85@95c; colored natural leaf Japan, 90@95c; good to fine gunpowder, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra choice, $1.60@1.70.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market was without important change. A fair business was doing at the range of prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, $1.05@1.15; choice, 90c@$1.00; medium, 70@80c; common, 55@65c.

SMOKING—Choice, 30@35c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@25c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90c@$1.00; half bright, 75@80c; black, sound, 65@70c.

WOOD—The demand was fair, and prices were steady at the decline recently noted. We repeat our list as follows: Beech, $9.00@9.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.50@11.00; slabs, $4.50@7.00.

WOOL—The market was again fairly active, and prices ruled steady as follows: Tub, extra clean, 50@55c; tub, common, 47@50c; fleece, XX, good condition, light, 43@45c; fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy, 38@40c; fleece, X, good condition, light, 43@45c; fleece, X, bad condition, heavy, 35@37c; fleece, medium, good condition, light, 43@45c; fleece, medium, bad condition, heavy, 35@38c; fleece, coarse, light and clean, 40@43c; fleece, coarse, light and dingy, 40@42c; fleece, unwashed, fine, 28@30c; fleece, unwashed, coarse, 30@32c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 4—Evening.—Consols for money, 94; account, 94¼. American securities quiet; 5-20s, 1862, 88¾; do, 1865, 88; do 1867, 90; 10-40s, 85¾; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic & Great Western, 27¾. Stocks quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, May 4.—Bonds active at 96@96¾.

PARIS, May 4.—Bourse firm at 74f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 20s. Winter wheat, 9s 10d@10s 11d; red wheat, 8s 9d; white wheat, 9s 7d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 100s. Lard, 70s.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10⅞d; Orleans, 11⅛@11⅜d. Sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 6d@9s 7d; red Western, No. 2, 8s 9d; winter, 9s 10d@10s 11d; western mixed, No. 2 mixed, 28s. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 35s 6d.

Pork firmer, not higher, 100s; beef, 111s; lard, 70s 6d; cheese, 72s; bacon, 58s for Cumberland, 62s 6d for short rib middles.

Refined petroleum, 1s 5½d; turpentine, 29s 9d.

LONDON, May 4.—Tallow, 44s 9d. Linseed oil, firmer at 32s. Sugar dull and steady. Turpentine easier at 30s@30s 6d.

Petroleum at Antwerp quiet and steady at 53¾f.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Crude petroleum, fairly active, closing weak and lower; sales 3,000 brls spot, 15¾c; weak and lower; 3,000 brls, seller May, 15¾c; 1,000, spot, 12 spot or seller May offering 15; 11⅞c bid. Refined quiet; spot 25c; [illegible]; June and July 27¾c; August to December 28¾c.

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cattle unchanged, with 5 cars yesterday, and 9 to-day.

Sheep go slow at late high prices; 1,600 barely sold out to-day at former rates; a car, 77 lbs Ohio sheared, at 7½c; a car, 83 lbs, at 8c; a car, 94 lbs, at 8¾c.

Hogs easier again, with 26 cars to-day, selling at 11½@11¾c for dressed.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Cattle—Receipts moderate and market easy for buyers at about last week's rates; fair to good shipping cattle at $7.00@8.00; one lot of prime Canada steers brought $8.75.

Sheep—Firm but nothing done.

Hogs—$9.00@9.25 for shipping stock; extra at $9.50; stock pigs in demand at $10.00@10.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The dry goods market is quiet, but steady for all staple styles of textile fabrics. Heavy brown sheetings, 14@15½c; for best makes printing cloths, 7@7½c; for standard prints, 10½@11½c; mous de laines, 18@17c for poor and new styles and Coats' spool thread, 80c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4.—COTTON—Quiet and heavy; sales 2,000 bales at 23c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 5,000 brls; 5@10 cents better; sales 8,800 brls at $4.90@5.25 for superfine State and Western; $5.10@5.75 for extra State; $5.10@5.90 for extra Western; $5.20@5.50 for white wheat extra; $5.60@5.50 for round hoop Ohio; $5.30@6.50 for extra St. Louis; $6.60@8.00 for good to choice do; including 2,000 brls extra State to arrive; closing steady; also [illegible] for four brls; sales 400 brls at $5.50@5.80. Corn meal quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 65,000 bu; opened steady, and closed quiet and scarcely so firm; sales 45,000 bu at $1.12 for No. 2 spring; $1.12½@1.15 for No. 2 spring; [illegible] for No. 2 spring; $1.[illegible] for [illegible] and amber Western, the latter very choice; $1.40 for white Michigan; $1.40 for white State. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in fair request; sales 4,600 bu Canada. Corn—Receipts, 11,617 bu; opened heavy and closed more steady; sales 54,-[illegible] at $1.06@1.10 for new mixed Western; $1.11@1.12 for high mixed and yellow Western; $1.12 for old mixed Western, in store. Oats—Receipts, 6,-[illegible] bu; 65@66c for Western, in store and afloat; [illegible]@67c for Ohio and State.

GROCERIES—Rice firm; Carolina, 8¼@9¼c. Coffee firm and quiet. Molasses dull. Sugar firm; sales, 400 hhds Cuba at 9¼@9⅝c.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Quiet.

COAL—Dull at $5.00@6.25. Foreign scarce and firm.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole more active and steady; South American, light weights, 27@28c.

WOOL—Dull; Ohio X, 46@48c; XX, 48@50c; fleece, 46@48c; scoured, 45@60c; pulled, 38@45c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 41@42c.

METALS—Sheathing copper steady; ingot copper firm at 18½c for Baltimore; 19c for Lake, 19¼c for Detroit and Lake. Pig iron quiet at $28.00@34.00 for Scotch, and $31.00@33.00 for American. Bar dull at $75.00 for refined English and American. Sheet dull at 11@12c, in gold, for Russia.

NAILS—Quiet and firm at $4@4¼c for cut, 5½@6c for clinched, and [illegible] for horse-shoe.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; sales 470 brls at $29.00 for mess; $22.50@23.00 for prime; $25.50@26.00 for prime mess; also, 1,250 brls mess, seller May, June, and July, at $29.00. Beef steady; sales 200 brls at $12.00@13.00 for new plain mess; $16.00@18.00 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 25 tierces at $25.00 for prime mess; $26.00 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 150 brls at $26.00@32.00 for new. Cut meats firm; sales 250 packages, at 11½@12½c for shoulders; 15@17c for hams. Middles firm; sales 500 boxes Cumberland cut at 13½c. Lard firm; sales 550 tierces at 15½@16⅛c for steam; 17@17½c for kettle; also, 1,250 tierces steam, seller May, June, and July, at 16½c. Butter firm at 15@30c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 15@17c.

FREIGHTS—Lower; shipment 50,000 bu wheat to Liverpool, per steamer, at 4d.

LATEST.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed quiet; very firm. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 spring, $1.12@1.17; winter red and amber western, $1.30@1.31. Rye unchanged. Oats very firm; 65@67c for western in store and afloat. Corn steady at $1.06@1.11 for new mixed western.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at about $29.50 for mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats dull. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; prime steam, 16⅛c on the spot; 16¼c for May; 16⅜c for June; 16½c asked seller three months, and 16⅛c bid.

EGGS—Steady at 17@18c.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower; sales 150 brls western at $1.06, free.

Exports for the week—Flour, 41,326 brls; wheat, 351,439 bu; corn, 1,254 bu; pork, 3,[illegible] brls; beef, 463 brls, [illegible] tcs; lard, 10,429 lbs; cut meats, 627,300 lbs.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for country brands; white XX, $6.00@6.50; red XX, $5.50@5.75; amber XX, $5.25@5.75; spring XX, $5.00@5.50. Wheat firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.11@1.12; No. 2 red, $1.09@1.10; Corn lower; new mixed 84c; old mixed held at same figures; old No. 1 yellow in light demand at 85c. Oats easier; 50c offered for car lots on track. Rye steady at 90@92c. Barley heavy; nominal quotations for State and Canada.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged; refined held at 26@27c for standard white on spot; crude steady at $5.40 per brl.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—COTTON—Dull, at 21¼c. Receipts for two days, 1,494 bales; exports, 3,174 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour nominal. Corn, $1.10@1.15. Oats, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 17@17¾c. Pork, $30.00@30.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 17¼@17½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; not active. Wheat very quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1.30@1.32; white, $1.40@1.45. Rye steady, at $1.10. Corn dull; mixed, $1.05. Oats dull; Western, 61@62c.

PROVISIONS—Very firm; mess pork, $29.00. Lard, 16½@17c.

WHISKEY—Firm, at $1.05.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very active. Wheat less active; Maryland red, $1.50@1.60; Pennsylvania, $1.45@1.50. Corn firm; white, $1.12@1.15c yellow, $1.12. Oats firm, at 65@66c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm, at $30.00@30.50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16¾c. Lard firm, at 17¼c.

WHISKEY—In good demand.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—TOBACCO—Firm and unchanged.

COTTON—Nominal at 21½c.

HEMP—Active and firm at $120.00@153.00.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; sales at $4.00@4.10 for fall super; $4.65@4.95 for XX; $5.00@5.50 for XXX; $6.00@7.50 for family brands. Wheat firm but inactive; sales of No. 2 spring at 98c; No. 2 red fall at $1.05@1.08; choice to fancy at $1.25@1.40. Corn firmer at $1.08 for choice mixed; $1.05@1.06 for yellow; $1.05@1.08 for white; fancy do would bring $1.10. Oats active and higher at 60@62c. Barley unchanged at 90c@$1.10 for Minnesota. Rye steady at 90@95c.

WHISKEY—Firm at $1.02.

GROCERIES—Steady and firm at 10½@12c for Louisiana sugars; 20½@22c for Rio coffee; 45@60c for sugar-house molasses.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, firm and higher at $29.50@29.50, the latter for extra heavy. Dry salt meats stiff, but sales of round lots few; shoulders sold at 11½c, an advance. Bacon active and higher at 13¾@15c for shoulders; 16½@16¾c for clear rib; 17¼c for clear, the latter held at 17¼c at the close. Lard firm at 16¾@16½c.

CATTLE—Active at 4½@7½c.

HOGS—Steady at 8@9c for good to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 13,100 bu; rye, 2,700 bu; barley, 700 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; family, $5.00@5.25. Wheat dull; $1.05@1.08. Corn unchanged; 90@93c; oats steady; 60@62c. Rye firm; supply light; 90@93c. Barley unchanged.

COTTON—Dull and prices ¼c lower; middling, 21¼c.

TOBACCO—In good demand; sales 212 hhds at $5.50@25.50 for trash to fine leaf.

WHISKEY—Firm at $1.01; good demand.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork higher and irregular; $30.00 asked and 100 brls sold at this rate, but as a rule buyers did not offer over $29.50. Bulk meats in demand at 11⅞@14½c, but held higher. Bacon higher; shoulders sold at 13c, and clear rib and clear sides at 16½@17c, but held at ¼c higher at the close. Sales were made in the forenoon at quotations. Lard unchanged; no demand and but little offered.

BUTTER—Dull at 28@32c.

EGGS—14c and dull.

CHEESE—New selling at 14@15c for factory.

OIL—Linseed oil higher; 95c offered, but little offered. Lard oil, $1.20@1.25, and firm.

MONETARY—Gold, 113¾ buying. Exchange dull; par buying. Money market easy.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled; 94c for No. 1; 90¾c for No. 2. Corn firm, at 80c for No. 2. Oats, rye, and barley nominal.

FREIGHTS—Nominally 5¾@6c to Buffalo and Oswego.

RECEIPTS—2,000 brls flour, 48,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—2,000 brls flour, 54,000 bu wheat.

2 P. M.—Wheat unsettled; at 94c for No. 1 in store, and 90¾c for No. 2; light sales.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—COTTON—Weak; middling, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5.00. Corn, $1.15. Wheat, $1.05@1.06. Oats, 64c. Rye, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $29.75. Bacon, 13@17@17¾c. Bulk meats, 12@15¼@16c. Lard, 17c.

WHISKEY—$1.01.

TOBACCO—Sales 205 hhds at $5.50@25.00 for frosted to lugs; $6.25@9.00 for low to good leaf.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat active; No. 2 better; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.27; amber Michigan, $1.12½; No. 1 red, $1.17; No. 2 red, $1.12½; No. 3 do, $1.03. Corn a shade better; No. 1, 92c; No. 2, 90½c; yellow, 93½c. Oats unchanged; No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 53c.

RECEIPTS—140 brls flour, 6,300 bu wheat, 5,000 bu corn.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand active at $5.50@5.75. Wheat scarce and higher; sales of extra at $1.28; No. 1 at $1.24; regular at $1.15; amber at $1.12. Corn—No. 1 at 92c. Oats—Western at 54c. Barley—$1.50 per cental.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........May 4.

Stmr Van Raalte, Holland, 40 cds bark.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 40 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 94 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 45 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Young, Detroit, 3,500 brls salt.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 m shingles, 50 m lumber, 200 bu potatoes, 3 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 175 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, 1,260 lbs, 116 bu potatoes, 25 pkgs fish, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles, 1,[illegible] pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suamico, 200 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 35 cds wood, 1 brl flour.
Schr Norway, Wolf River, 7,000 posts.
Barge Mary Booth, Grand Haven, 1,900 ties, 150 m shingles, 100 spikes.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Portage Lake, 125 m lumber, 200 m shingles, 20 pkgs fish.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Advance, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr R. P. Campbell, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Herald, Cedar River, 150 m lumber.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 1,200 ties.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 60 cds wood.
Scow T. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 75 cds slabs.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, 50 m hemp.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 75 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr Whirlwind, Pt. Sauble, 150 m lumber and sundries.
Schr Lookout, Cedar River, 200 m lumber 107 m lath.
Schr Sinai, Manistee, 115 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, White Lake, 1,800 ties.
Schr Gesine Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Wolf River, 107 m posts.
Schr Boaz, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr C. North, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr W. B. Willard, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Sweepstakes, Little Sister Bay, 236 cds wood.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Holland, 97 cds wood.
Schr Madison, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Pier Newton, 98 cds wood.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 125 m lath.
Schr Albatross, Menominee, 57 m posts.
Schr Levant, Muskegon, 106 m lumber.
Schr Flora Temple, Hill on Pier, 6 cds wood.
Scow Cousin Mary, Holland, 55 cds bark.
Scow Coaster, Saugatuck, 40 cds wood.
Scow Advance, Saugatuck, 40 cds wood.
Scow Rowena, White River, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED..........May 4.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 30 brls salt and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 300 hides and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 1,000 green hides, 30 brls salt and sundries.
Prop Van Raalte, Holland, 30, bu oats and sundries.
Prop Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 9,477 bu corn, 740 brls flour, 50 brls lard and sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Wenona, Buffalo, 225 bu oats, 3 brls pork, 1,973 brls flour, 6,000 bu corn, 34 bales broom-corn and sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 13,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 26 bales broom corn, 137 green hides, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, 1,000 brls flour, 3 brls lard, 22 bales hops, 13 bdls dry hides, and sundries.
Schr Montmorency, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr E. C. Crawford, Buffalo, 17,973 bu wheat.
Schr Carrington, Kingston, 16,133 bu wheat.
Schr Lieut. Gen. Grant, Portage Lake, 22 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Ebenezer, Manitowoc, sundries.

Port of Buffalo.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO, May 3.—Prop. Dean Richmond, bark Unadilla, schrs A. Vought and Metropolis.

Port of Saginaw.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, May 3.—Bark H. S. Fairchild and schr Portland.

Port of Bay City.

ARRIVED, May 3.—Bark Badger State.

Port of Cleveland.

ARRIVED, April 30 and May 1.—Kate Darley. CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, April 1 and May 1.—Props Roanoke, Tonawanda, Pacific and Brooklyn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 4—9 p. m.—PASSED UP—Propellers Plymouth, Chicago, R. [illegible], Arizona, Mohawk, [illegible]; schooners [illegible], Cleveland, W. G. Grant, [illegible].

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Wabash; schooners Bahama, Kate Kelly, [illegible].

ARRIVED—The schooners Kate Kelly and Bahama, which were ashore in the Straits, arrived here to-day in tow of the tug Sarnia.

WIND—Northeast.

Vessels Passing the Welland Canal.

EASTWARD—April 29.

Name.	Where to.	Where from.
Prop Mary Pringle	Detroit	Ogdensburgh

April 30.

[illegible]

WESTWARD—April 29.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., May 4—1 p. m.—CLEARED—Parson Brownlow, Chillicothe, 36,000 ft lumber.

ARRIVED—Onondaga, Marseilles, light; Montcalm, Joliet, 60 yds stone; Dirigo, Lockport, 60 yds stone; Augusta, Big Run, 25 yds stone; Renegee, Lemont, 25 yds stone; Geo. Judd, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 63 yds stone; S. and T. Lemont, 60 yds stone; D. Hess, Lemont, 52 yds stone; H. L. Peasley, Lemont, 61 yds stone; J. L. Alexander, Lemont, 60 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 25 yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, 25 yds stone, 24 brls lime; Thunderbolt, [illegible] yds stone; Phoenix, Lockport, 7,500 bu oats; H. McLennan, Ottawa, 10,000 bu oats; prop Whale, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn; Friendship, Ottawa, 7,300 bu corn; Ontario, LaSalle, 5,400 bu corn; Cuba, LaSalle, 6,021 bu corn; Board of Trade, LaSalle, 6,400 bu corn.

BRIDGEPORT, May 4—8 p. m.—CLEARED—Eclipse, Lemont, light; Geo. Judd, Lemont, light; H. L. Peasley, Lemont, light; C. W. Walker, Lemont, light; D. Hess, Lemont, light; Advance, Lemont, light; S. and T., Lemont, light; Stars and Stripes, Lemont, light; J. L. Alexander, Lemont, light; Thunderbolt, light; Augusta, Big Run, light; Dirigo, Lockport, light; Ariadne, Lockport, light; T. Kyburn, Marseilles, 182,330 feet lumber, 15,000 lath, 250,000 shingles; North Star, LaSalle, 60,000 feet lumber; John Carter, Peru, 65,000 feet lumber; Onondaga, Morris, 64,000 feet lumber; R. R. Goodell, Ottawa, 25,100 feet lumber, 1,400 railroad ties.

ARRIVED—Isabella, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn; J. Crotty, LaSalle, 5,750 bu corn; China Steel, Joliet, 90 yds stone.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The following engagements were reported: To Buffalo—prop. Mohawk, corn and rye on p.t.; schr Anna Maria, wheat for Milwaukee, [illegible]; prop Empire State, corn to Buffalo at 6½c; schr D. A. Fort, (yesterday) corn at 5¾c. To Port Sarnia—props R. F. Wade and S. D. Caldwell, corn and flour on p. t.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—The Herald says: "There is not much coal offering and the freight market is weak and quiet. The prevailing rates at this time are: To Detroit and Wyandotte 50c; Milwaukee 65@70c; Chicago 75@80c, free in and out; Buffalo $1.00."

DETROIT, May 3.—Vessels are in fair request, and rates show no particular change. The rates for staves seems to be fixed for the present at $7.50@10.00 for hogsheads and pipes. The rates from Bay City opens at $11 for pipes. The schooner Cumberland takes pipes hence to Buffalo at $10. The scow Morning Lark takes shingles from Au Sable to Toledo at 45c on the rail. Charters—Captain J. B. Scott reports bark J. S. Austin for oak timber from Bay City to Buffalo at $20 per 1,000 cubic feet. Captain C. W. Newhall reports schooner Sophia Smith, lumber, Alpena to Buffalo, $3.75, rail, f. i. o. Also schooner Clara, cedar posts, Alpena to Sandusky, 6½c rail. Also schooner Columbian, pipe staves, Detroit to Buffalo, $10 rail. The Northern Transportation Company's line of steamers take wheat to Oswego at 9½c. P. J. Ralph & Co. report the charter of the schooner Jane Ralston, iron ore, Escanaba to Detroit, at $2 per gross ton.

The U. S. Company take freight at New York rates to Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Tivoli, Tarrytown, Catskill. The same company take freights at Boston rates to the following points: Ashland, Berkshire, Brighton, Chatham, Charlestown, Chappville, Cordaville, Dalton, East Brookfield, Fitchburgh, Groton Junction, Hinsdale, Millbury, Nashua, North Adams, Northampton, Palmer, Pittsfield, Plainfield, Schdack, South Adams, Springfield, Spencer, West Stockbridge, West Warren, West Brookfield, Warren, West Newton.—*Post.*

BUFFALO, May 3.—There is very little doing in lake freights. Coal rates are about as follows: 75c free from Buffalo to Chicago, and 60c from Erie to Chicago. Carriers are not satisfied with the prices, and some vessels are clearing light. Charters reported—Schooner C. N. Johnson, lumber, Tawas to Buffalo, at $2.72; schrs, Nabob and Knapp, coal to Racine at 75c; bark Mason, coal to Chicago down town at 75c free; bark City of Painesville, the same.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

OSWEGO, April 30.—The dullness in freights continues. Schooner Flying Cloud is chartered for Toledo with railroad iron at $1.48¼ per ton, free on board.—*Press.*

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—Grain freights are weak and lower, and the rate on wheat per sail to Buffalo is nominal at 5½c. The schooner C. C. Trowbridge was chartered this afternoon at 11c for wheat to Oswego.—*Sentinel.*

Disasters.

THE CITY OF LONDON.—This propeller sustained serious damage in the late ice jam in the river. She laid over at Sarnia.

THE WINSLOW.—The Buffalo *Courier* of Tuesday says: "The propeller Winslow is disabled, and one of the Erie Line goes from Erie to Cleveland to take her load."

OCEAN MARINE LOSSES FOR APRIL.—The New York *World* publishes the monthly table of ocean marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of 37 vessels. Of this number 2 were steamers, 6 were ships, 5 were barks, 7 were brigs, and 17 were schooners. Of the above, 1 was abandoned, 1 foundered, 2 were burned, and 4 are missing—supposed lost. The total value of the property lost and missing is estimated at $2,575,000. The following shows the

	Vessels.	Loss.
Total losses for January, 1870	32	$1,798,000
Total losses for February	37	1,373,000
Total losses for March	37	2,164,400
Total losses for April	32	2,575,000
Total losses for four months	141	$7,702,400
Same period in 1869	134	5,934,400
Same period in 1868	151	7,957,000
Same period in 1867	186	10,578,900
Same period in 1766	243	12,181,500

Commerce of Chicago.

The following is a list of the arrivals and clearances at this port during the month of April, 1870:

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

	No.	Crew.	Tonnage.
Steamers	31	756	17,149
Propellers	75	1,120	24,214
Barks	51	428	5,417
Brigs	10	51	1,946
Schooners	528	3,231	88,187
Barges	19	71	3,486
Sloops	1	3	11
Total	734	5,573	139,411

COASTWISE CLEARED.

	No.	Crew.	Tonnage.
Steamers	31	779	17,506
Propellers	103	1,694	42,300
Barks	45	444	17,347
Brigs	10	61	4,878
Schooners	794	5,160	109,443
Barges	21	95	5,307
Total	1,016	8,233	197,234

AMERICAN VESSELS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

	No.	Crew.	Tonnage.
Steamers	1	15	321
Barks	1	10	316
Schooners	28	226	7,318
Total	30	251	7,136

FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED TO FOREIGN PORTS.

	No.	Crew.	Tonnage.
Bark	1	10	315

Vessel Transfers.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* publishes the following as the latest transactions recorded at the Custom House in that city.

Schooner Union, John Katckrehm to John J. C. Knickrehm, ¼, $1,250.

Schooner Gold Hunter, Jacob Berenson to Jas. Hemetson, ½, $1,400.

Schooner Ebenezer, Thomas Windiate to Wm. H. Horn, the whole, $4,000.

Schooner Two Charlies, Alfred Miller to Benj. F. Aldrich, ¼, $2,000.

Tug Contraband, S. C. Fowler et al. to Andrew Reid, the whole, $6,000.

Schooner Pride, Chas. Deming et al. to Gideon Truesdell, the whole, $5,000.

Scow Planet, John Hayes to Edward A. Eigle, ⅙, $2,000.

Schooner Arcturus, Chas. H. Wheeler to Samuel J. Howell, ½, $3,333.33.

Steamer H. E. Paine, J. W. Brown to Geo. Perkins, et al., 1-6, $5,000.

Scow Granville, Anthony Green to James Doyle, the whole, $2,100.

Schooner Eleanor, John M. Durand et al. to William Hasta, the whole, $4,050.

Scow Alaska, A. Wetzeker to Fred. Vogel, the whole, $4,000.

Schooner Two Charlies, Hansen Winsky to Alfred Miller, the whole, $4,000.

Schooner Geo. W. Wescott, G. W. and A. P. Brad to J. S. Kupper, ½, $2,750.

Schooner Cuba, A. M. Crane to J. P. Clark, 1-4, $1,350.

Schooner Transit, Gould Tonison to Silas Hoverson, ¼, $1,166.

Schooner Transit, Andrew Larsen to Oscar Tonison, ¼, $1,500.

Schooner St. Lawrence, F. Manger to F. F. Hundhausen, ½, $1,250.

Schooner Tanner, Frederick Vogel to H. A. Nelson, ½, $5,000.

Bark John Miner, Wm. Larkins to Thomas P. Collins, ¼, $7,000.

Bark Tanner, Frederick Vogel to Guido Pfister, ¼, $5,000.

Scow J. M. Hill, Thomas Ruddock and others to Charles M. Charnley, ½, $3,000.

Scow J. M. Hill, Darwin Andrews to De Witt Sone, ¼, $2,000.

Scow J. M. Hill, Darwin Andrews to Thomas Ruddick, et al., ½, $2,000.

Schooner Ethan Allen, John P. Williams to H. W. Jones, ½, $4,000.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has the following sale: "Messrs. Smith & Bone have sold a new tug, built by David Bell, Esq., to Messrs. Stevens & Wilcox; price not made public. The new tug is called the Ida M. Stevens. She is 84 feet long, 19 feet beam, and 16x16-inch engine. She is designed for Cleveland harbor towing, and will leave for that port as soon as fitted out."

Miscellaneous Items.

OFF.—The schooner Phenix, ashore near Northport, Lake Michigan, has been got afloat and towed to Manistee, where she will load with lumber for Chicago.

THE MELVINA.—It is stated that this vessel cannot be got off the beach.

SHOVELLER'S RATES.—At Buffalo they are $5 for propellers and $4 for sailing vessels.

JOHN T. WARREN.—A letter from Au Sable says: "The schooner John T. Warren, beached here during the heavy storm last November, and considerably injured, has been purchased by some Detroit parties, who are expected here in a few days to make an effort to get her off."

WRECK OF THE HUNTER.—The Coast Wrecking Company have been engaged on the wrecked propeller Hunter, in the river below, for a week past, and have so far succeeded in getting her up that she has raised and drifted about fifty feet nearer the American shore. It is thought that she will be afloat by the latter part of the week.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—As soon as the Coast Wrecking Company are through with the propeller Hunter, it is intended to commence work on the wreck of the propeller Thomas A. Scott, lying off Bois Blanc Island, in the Straits of Mackinac. No great trouble is apprehended in getting her up, as she lies in a favorable position.

THE MORNING STAR.—It is rumored that an attempt is to be made, this summer, by a wrecking company, to raise the wreck of the steamer Morning Star, now on the bottom for almost two years. While it is admitted that the hull is good for little or nothing, a successful attempt will secure possession of her valuable machinery, which is the chief inducement for another expedition.

WRECK OF THE EXCELSIOR.—From the Iosco Gazette of April 28 we clip the following: "The schooner Excelsior, laden with salt, from Saginaw for Milwaukee, sprung a leak near Charity Island, last November, and in a few hours went to the bottom, the crew escaping in the boat. The salt dissolving, she became buoyant and rose to the surface, and has since drifted hither, at the mercy of the winds and waves, and now lies bottom up, four or five miles north of Tawas Point, and about half a mile from shore. The Lake Breeze, assisted by the tug Gay, of Au Sable, tried to roll her over this morning, but no cables strong enough for the purpose. She will, probably, be got up soon."

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prostration Played Out.

Violent Purgatives, alcoholic astringent tinctures and Reviving drugs have had their day.

The sick will no longer be persuaded that the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.

Dyspeptics instead of dosing themselves with cathartic salts, aloes, calomel, jalap, and other powerful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their appetite with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Persons of bilious habit, instead of throwing the whole glandular system into a state of morbid irritation with mercurial poison, seek relief, and find it, in the operation of that wholesome vegetable alterative upon the disordered liver.

Nervous sufferers, tremulous, weak and despondent, recruit their shattered energies with a course of this great invigorant, and bless the day when the adulterated liquors of commerce were superseded by a medicated stimulant, perfectly cordial and entirely harmless.

Travelers by land and sea repose in the possession of an agreeable corrective, which protects them from the evil effects of malaria, from sea-sickness, and from the disturbing influence of changes of temperature and change of water.

The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their spirits revive under its bracing, appetizing, gently exhilarating action.

It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepid.

There is not a city, town, or settlement, on the American continent, where it is not appreciated as a household remedy, and a safeguard against epidemics; and, in short, wherever there is intelligence, prudence and common sense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pronounced a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Manhood.

Dr. James, thirteen years of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, eleven years of Chicago, known throughout the country as the most successful physician in the treatment of Private Diseases, Want of Virile Power, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Chronic Diseases [illegible] can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, 95 and 97 Randolph-st., from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. [illegible] Address Dr. James, P. O. Drawer 866, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Raphael

Describes diseases without any information from the patient, and cures without any exposure [illegible] 211 East Madison-st., up stairs. [illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Dr. Townsend.

38 South Clark-st., treats all Private and Sexual Diseases [illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Charles Heidsieck

CHAMPAGNE. Silllery and Extra Dry. In Baskets, in Cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine dealers. Sole Agents for U. S., SCHULTZE & TAILER, 40 Beaver-st., New York.

VITUM VITÆ.

VINUM VITÆ.

LADIES,

Tell your husbands to bring you a bottle of the nicest Beverage, or Stimulating Tonic in the world—Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or The Wine of Life. It will do you good.

GENTLEMEN,

Taste and try Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or the Wine of Life, and by way of a treat take your wife and family a bottle. It will keep them in health and prolong their lives. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, and Saloons, &c. Office, 69 [illegible], Chicago.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability, and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than [illegible] being in use. All warranted satisfactory or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New York, issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
226 and 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

Steamer sails every fortnight, DIRECT TO LONDON, from Pier No. 3, N. R.

PARAGUAY, "DIXON," April 30, at 3 p. m.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80 in currency; steerage, $25 in currency.

Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at reduced rates. [illegible] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th and 21st, except when those days fall on Sunday—then the day preceding.

May 5—ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. [illegible]

May 21—ARIZONA, Capt. ——, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. [illegible]

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. [illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer AMERICA, leaving April 30, 1870. [illegible]

J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. [illegible]

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Office, southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed [illegible]

SAFETY FILM

FOREIGN.

The Political Campaign in France.

The Last Conspiracy Story Pronounced an Electioneering Dodge.

Feeling in Germany Regarding American Railway Bonds.

The Woman Suffrage Question in the British Parliament.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 4.—The Emperor Napoleon has received a note of congratulation from Queen Victoria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, on the recent escape from the assassin's hand.

PARIS, May 4.—Several *gens d'armes* were injured during the riot at Quentin, yesterday. Many more arrests have been made of persons believed to be implicated in the plot. Roussel, at whose house bombs were found, is not yet apprehended.

MARSEILLES, May 4.—The chiefs of the International Association of Workmen in this city have been arrested. The police also captured a prominent person here who escaped from Paris.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times*, on the plot against the Emperor, says: "The most remarkable thing about the plot is its opportuneness for official electioneering."

PARIS, May 4.—It is reported that great military precautions are being taken. The *Journal Official* and [illegible] warn the people of Paris to keep quiet.

PARIS, May 4.—It is asserted that Thiers will issue a manifesto advising Frenchmen to vote "No" on the *plebiscitum*.

The Emperor's proclamation has been distributed throughout the country, and is now in the hands of every voter.

The committee in favor of the *plebiscitum* have issued their last address to the electors, declaring that they must put aside, by a strong vote, the irreconcilable minority, which resorts, in its opposition to the government, to all means, even conspiracy, bombs, and infernal machines. The manifesto concludes as follows: "You must go to the polls next Sunday, and vote as in 1848, with banners flying, and shouting '*Vive Napoleon!*' If you desire liberty, order, stability and prosperity, you must vote for the *plebiscitum*."

[illegible] students made another demonstration [illegible] was leaving the college to-day.

Arrests of the members of the International Society have been made at Lyons, Strasbourg, and Rouen. It is estimated that over 2,000 persons persons have been arrested since Saturday.

LONDON, May 4.—There is much incredulity here in regard to the last conspiracy discovered by the French Government. A writer in the evening edition of the *Times* cites precedents justifying the doubts which prevail.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times*, in its leader this morning on affairs in France, calls upon the French Government to prove that the recent conspiracy was not a political dodge. It asserts that there has been no proof yet adduced to show that it was, excepting the statement of Bourie, the attempted assassin, known as a convicted thief and deserter.

Gustave Flourens, at a meeting in London, denied any knowledge of the plot to assassinate the Emperor.

HULL, May 4.—A fire last evening in a sawing mill near the harbor extended to the lumber yard and shipping. Several vessels were badly damaged; none American. Loss £25,000.

LONDON, May 4.—The accouchment of Princess Christina has taken place. She gave birth to a daughter.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4.—Arrived out: steamers City of Washington, France, Union, and Atlanta.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Lancet* says Lady Mordaunt continues in much the same health that she has had for many months, her mental condition being neither perceptibly aggravated nor perceptibly relieved.

LONDON, May 4.—It is reported that the London *Sun*, an evening paper, liberal in politics and advocating free trade, has been purchased by the Marquis of Bute, and will hereafter be a daily Catholic organ.

LONDON, May 4.—In the Commons, to-night, Jacob Bright, after presenting a petition for female suffrage, moved the second reading of the bill removing disabilities of women with regard to voting. He said if the bill was adopted there would be but one female to ninety male votes.

Mr. Sykes, from the fact that the petition had nearly 100,000 signatures, inferred that the movers were in earnest.

Mr. Scourfield moved the previous question. He saw no proof of women demanding the privilege craved for them.

G. S. Jenkinson was unable to see why women like Miss Coutts should not vote.

Mr. Muntz referred to the case of a woman who had an income of £80,000 and could not vote, yet her groom and gardener could.

Mr. Bruce thought the instance of the Queen inappropriate, unless offices as well as votes were given.

The House divided on the proposition, "Shall the question now be put," and it was adopted by 124 to 91.

The announcement of the result was received with cheering.

The bill providing for public prosecutors was referred to a select committee, and the Felony bill passed.

Adjourned.

DUBLIN, May 4.—A procession of 900 Orangemen, while passing through the Catholic quarter of the town of Lurgan, with drums and offensive banners, were attacked by the police and dispersed. The police are alleged to have used swords, but no casualties are reported.

The convocation now in session here is occupied mainly with the subject of Ritualism. The discussions possess little general interest.

ITALY.

LONDON, May 4.—Advices from Rome represent that the successive diplomatic protests against the Papal programme have powerfully reinforced the numbers and the power of the opposition in the council.

NORTH GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 4.—The Parliament of the Zollverein has altered the duty on rice to 15 silver groschen per 100 pounds, but refuse to make a change in coffee.

Great indignation here exists against the committee of the Stock Exchange for warning the public against recently issued American railroad securities. The premature and ill-considered action of the committee causes much inconvenience, especially as official brokers and share lists have since refused to quote the securities.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 4.—An International Exhibition in this city in 1872 is projected.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—The President of the Council of Ministers yesterday gave information that communications from Washington to the Danish Government had just been received, explaining the delay in the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas, and would be promptly submitted to the delegates for their action.

GREECE.

ATHENS, May 4.—The conference of ambassadors of the foreign powers, held here to consider the recent outrages by brigands, was without result. The Russian Government supports Greece in her position in this affair.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, May 4.—The cable expedition arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the [illegible] ult.

HAVANA, May 4.—General Coro has been appointed commander of the [illegible] District, vice Puello, returned to Spain.

The *Voz de Cuba* advises the Cuban authorities to imitate the example of the United States, with regard to Jefferson Davis, and offer rewards for the capture of Cespedes and other prominent officers of the insurgents.

A general revolution is expected in San Domingo, unless the United States ratify the cession of the same.

VENEZUELA.

HAVANA, May 4.—The Count of Tortola has received [illegible] the British Government for £20,000 damages.

The revolutionists hold all of Venezuela except Coro, Maracaibo, Laguayra, Puerto Bello, and Caracas, and surround the latter in superior forces.

OHIO.

Railroad Elections—The Coming Saengerfest at Cincinnati—Letter from the Late Bishop Kingsley.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The following is the list of new Directors of the Lake Shore Railroad, elected to-day: Horace F. Clark, Atkinson Robinson, Jas. H. Banker, Augustus Scoell, William Williams, Henry B. Payne, Amasa Stone, Jr., Stillman Witt, Wm. L. Scott, Milton Courtright, John A. Tracy, Zeriah Boody, Albert Keep.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected: Horace F. Clark, President; Augustus Schell, Vice President; James H. Banker, Treasurer; Geo. B. Ely, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; C. P. Leland, Auditor.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to-day, S. S. L'Hommedieu was elected President; D. McLaren, Vice President and General Superintendent; F. H. Short, Secretary and Treasurer. The remainder of the officers are the same as last year.

[illegible]

Railroad Bridge Burned.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The Hamilton & Dayton Railroad bridge, over West Fork, near Cumminsville, was burned this evening. Repairs will be made so that trains will pass to-morrow night; in the meantime no detention will occur.

Supposed Victim of the Duello.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The man who was found dead near Columbia to-day [illegible] with the right hand a silver mounted pistol. [illegible]

TENNESSEE.

Session of the Southern Methodist General Conference at Memphis.

[illegible]

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were ordered to be filed by members of each annual conference: Episcopacy; Itinerancy; Books and Periodicals; Boundaries; Missions; Revivals; Sunday Schools; Religious Interests; Colored People.

Bishop McIntyre, from the select committee appointed by the last conference, on a rearrangement of discipline, submitted a report, which was adopted, after which the conference adjourned till to-morrow.

A large number of delegates arrived this evening.

Colored People's Celebration in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 4.—The colored people of Nashville and Davidson County celebrated to-day the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Thousands participated. The demonstration was most imposing. Everything passed off in good order.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

A Man Dives into the River at LaSalle Street and Never Rises.

It is some time since anyone in this city has rushed into eternity in a romantic way. Those who have committed suicide recently did it in such a prosaic manner as to receive but a passing notice, not deeming romance entitled to any respect. A slash with the knife, a dose of laudanum or arsenic, and they were on their way to the other world. The individual who made away with himself last night was not a resident of Chicago. If he had been he would probably have followed the example of the other weak intellects who preceded him. Shortly before 12 o'clock last night a man approached the foot of LaSalle street, on the South Side, and gazed into the sweet-scented water beneath him. A watchman on the propeller Fred. Rankin observed him, but thinking he belonged to one of the tugs lying near by he did not pay much attention to him at first. As the man did not move, the watchman concluded he needed looking after, and took his lantern to go ashore to accost him. Just then the Court House bell commenced striking 12. The man moved. Off went his hat, then his coat, and he stepped to the edge of the wharf. As the last stroke of the midnight hour died away, he leaped forward, turned a half somersault, and struck the water head first. The watchman cried, "Man overboard! Help! help!" and several persons and Policeman Pitt responded. The officer endeavored to find the body, but as the man did not rise to the surface it is supposed that his head became fast in the mud. The others examined the pockets of the suicide's coat in order to discover something which would lead to his identity. Two letters were found, one addressed to Captain William J. Stewart, Piqua, Ill., and the other to Mrs. Stewart. From this it is concluded that the deceased's name is William J. Stewart, and that he resided at the place mentioned. Quite a number of business cards were also found. On the back of one of them was this:

"[illegible] of this life's history,
Glad to meet death's mystery,
Anywhere! Anywhere!
Out of the world."

On another, addressed to his wife: "Be good and you will be happy," and on another he asks his father to take care of his boy. Stewart arrived in this city yesterday morning and stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel. The letter to his wife, no doubt, assigns a cause for the rash act, but, as it was not opened, the cause is unknown. To-day search will be made for the body, and if it is found the Coroner will hold an inquest.

Our Export Trade.

The following table shows the values of domestic exports from the United States for each of the three years (ended June 30) from 1867 to 1869, inclusive, gold value:

Domestic manufactures.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Agricultural implements	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Beer, ale, porter, &c.	[illegible]	24,[illegible]	9,[illegible]
Books, maps, paper, and stationery	[illegible]	424,415	[illegible]
Candles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carriages and parts of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clocks and parts of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clothing	[illegible]	[illegible]	513,[illegible]
Copper and brass, manfs.	570,725	670,[illegible]	440,[illegible]
Cotton, manfs. of	[illegible]	3,479,274	4,414,708
Drugs, medicines, and chemicals	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,418,712
Dye stuffs	[illegible]	612,[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire-arms	[illegible]	1,976,710	1,491,[illegible]
Glass and glassware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hats, caps, and bonnets	114,[illegible]	26,413	72,740
Hoop skirts	[illegible]	75,073	[illegible]
Hemp, cordage	[illegible]	304,012	[illegible]
Hemp, all manfs. of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
India rubber, all manfs. of	140,[illegible]	191,921	128,916
Iron and manfs. of	2,[illegible]	2,126,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Locomotives, fire engines, and other machinery	1,673,927	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Nails	[illegible]	[illegible]	218,[illegible]
Leather and man. of	191,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather boots and shoes	413,479	413,[illegible]	357,[illegible]
Leather saddlery and harness	[illegible]	[illegible]	30,[illegible]
Lumber: Shingles and timber, shooks, staves, headings and hoops	9,117,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Household furniture	746,276	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other manfs of wood	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Marble and stone, manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Musical instruments	128,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil-cake	1,370,425	2,081,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil-lard	[illegible]	[illegible]	73,[illegible]
Oil, all others except petroleum, whale, and fish	158,[illegible]	165,494	[illegible]
Ordnance stores: Cannon and carriages	674,[illegible]	129,075	....
Cartridges, shot and shell	[illegible]	211,[illegible]	[illegible]
Gunpowder	71,074	171,[illegible]	[illegible]
Paints and varnish	134,[illegible]	[illegible]	91,[illegible]
Printing presses and types	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sewing machines	1,170,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Spirits, distilled	1,[illegible]	1,011,[illegible]	[illegible]
Starch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel cutlery and other manf. of steel	247,411	[illegible]	1,127,[illegible]
Sugar, refined	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, manf. of	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Trunks and valises	77,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool and manf. of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unenumerated manf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Products of the fisheries.			
Whale and fish oil	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Whalebone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$1,741,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$1,374,198
Domestic produce.			
Animals of all kinds	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	[illegible]
Ashes, pot and pearl	119,774	[illegible]	157,[illegible]
Bread and breadstuffs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clover seed, garden seed, and all other seeds	177,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	44,[illegible]
Coal	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Cotton, unmanuf'd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits of all kinds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furs and fur skins	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Ginseng	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides and skins, other than fur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hops	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Ice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naval stores	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Oil, coal and petroleum	17,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice	71,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	1,[illegible]	1,814,448	1,776,414
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured	12,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	15,[illegible]
Turpentine, spirits of	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Unenumerated articles, unmanufa'tred	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Gold and silver	54,976,[illegible]	83,745,975	[illegible]
Reexd on account of Pacific coast	1,[illegible]	1,048,[illegible]	....
Total domestic exp'ts.	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The Great Silver Mines of New Mexico.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Discoveries have recently been made in New Mexico which reveal the existence of a vast deposit of silver ore that is said to surpass, both in quantity and quality, all the stores of this precious mineral yet found in America. From correspondents whose reliability seems to be unquestioned, we have derived some particulars relative to the "Virginia silver mining district" that cannot fail to interest our readers.

This district is located in the County of Grant, New Mexico, near what are known as "Lelandsdorf's wells," some thirty miles east of the Arizona line, and about one hundred and thirty from Mesilla. It is in a chain of mountains, between the Burro and Chiricahua ranges, in latitude 32, and longitude 108°. [illegible] were discovered on the 2d of February last, by Messrs. Brown, Arnold, Harris, and McAllen, a company of prospecters in the employ of San Francisco capitalists. Brown and Arnold took seventy pounds of ore from different localities, and all on the surface, carried it to San Francisco, and had it assayed. It yielded pure silver at a rate of from $20 to $4,000 per ton—averaging $200 per ton. The main ledges are from twenty to one hundred feet in width, and in many places crop out fully fifty feet above the ground. Unmistakable indications prove that these mines have been worked a long time previous, but by whom is a mystery to the present generation. A cabin with cedar rafters and clay roof has been found, and also a tunnel, forty feet in length, from whence the ore has been excavated by the miners of a by-gone era. In richness and extent this district is considered far beyond the Washoe region, and experienced persons declare that there is nothing to equal it on the continent. Water sufficient to supply one thousand people can be brought from Leitsendorfer's, five miles distant, and by digging the quantity can be largely increased. At the mines there is enough water for drinking purposes, and the Cienega de San Simon is eighteen miles distant, the latter having sufficient to run at least five hundred stamp mills. Building timber exists in abundance at the Burro Mountains, twenty-five miles distant, where saw-mills will soon be in operation, and fuel can be had within a range of twelve miles.

The excitement which these discoveries have caused in California, Arizona and New Mexico, will be the means of directing the tide of emigration to that quarter; but men without capital may as well delay the going until the mills and furnaces now *en route* shall have arrived and gone into operation, although all that is necessary to procure the ore itself is to put blasts in the face of the enormous ledges and tumble it down directly by the cord. [illegible] companies from San Francisco have already staked out their claims, and as usual there are conflicts in regard to the titles. Troublesome times are anticipated, and Governor Pile has been called upon to secure the services of the United States troops at Fort Bayard to interfere and preserve order, if necessary.

The Blossom Rock Explosion.

Of the results of this explosion the San Francisco *Bulletin* of April 27 speaks as follows:

[illegible]

SPORTING.

Preliminary Matters Connected with the Mace-Allen Fight.

Billiards—Base Ball.

PUGILISM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—Matters pertaining to the approaching prize-fight between Jem Mace and Tom Allen, for the championship of America and a stake of $2,500, are every day assuming a more tangible shape. The advent of the various interested parties in this city, and the interviews which they have held with reference to completing arrangements for the great event, have already resulted in a perfect understanding on all the important points, so that the occurrence of the fight, according to the original articles, is no longer a matter of uncertainty. It now seems positive, beyond a doubt, that the mill will take place. Nothing but the death of the principals, or the occurrence of some circumstance at present wholly unforeseen, can possibly prevent it. The mass of public sentiment in New Orleans is evidently indifferent as to prize-fighting on general principles, while a very large element of the community is intensely desirous of witnessing the forthcoming contest. The police authorities have neither the intention nor disposition to interfere, as I am positively informed by Superintendent Cain, who confessed to being an ardent lover of the sport, having, on several occasions in former years, officiated as referee in the fistic arena.

To-day Heenan received a letter from Frank Queen, in whose hands the battle-money is now deposited, giving notice that he would not act as final stakeholder. In an hour's time Heenan and Billy Carroll had conferred together upon the subject, and had selected a man mutually acceptable as stakeholder. The individual is Charles Bush, of New Orleans, a sporting man of wide repute hereabouts, and a former resident of Chicago. Later in the day the parties agreed upon the remaining details. The plan is to get up an excursion on the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad, to some point between ten and fifty miles from this city, the precise location of which will be kept strictly a secret until the spot is reached. The fact that the railroad traverses the Great Swamp for thirty miles of the limited distance, renders it probable that the battle ground will be located either at Penchatoula, forty-seven miles away, or else upon the southern edge of the swamp not more than ten miles from New Orleans. The tickets for the round trip will be placed at ten dollars each, or five dollars extra for the inside ring, the design being to exclude, as far as possible, the mass of impecunious roughs which would congregate at cheaper rates.

There is a disposition manifested to have the affair conducted in an orderly and gentlemanly manner, and to guard against the disgraceful proceedings which generally attend such gatherings. The resolution is a good one, but the experience of the past teaches that nothing short of a miracle can carry it out. Heenan expresses himself as ardently desirous that the thing should go off in good shape, declaring that, as it is the last fistic encounter with which he ever proposes to have any connection, he wants it to be a good one.

The city is daily receiving acquisitions of sporting visitors, although the announcement of to-day's arrangements is expected to effectually settle all doubts as to the occurrence of the fight, and to bring in a flood of the fancy. Among the arrivals to-day are Al. Smith, of Chicago, and Tom McDonnell, of New York.

On Saturday night, Jerry Donovan, who is to handle Mace, takes a benefit, and on Sunday night, Joe. Coburn, Allen's second, is to give an exhibition.

SPECULATIONS OF A NEW YORK JOURNAL.

The near approach of the great battle between Mace and Allen, to come off on the 10th instant, is the all-absorbing topic in sporting circles at present. A New York paper thus gossips on the feeling in that city: "The feeling in New York is largely in favor of Mace, as is amply proven by the odds, which stand 100 to 50 in his favor. The famous English pugilist is reported to be in prime condition; and it is asserted that he expresses the most implicit confidence in his ability to win. John C. Heenan, who is one of Mace's most enthusiastic admirers, will doubtless second him in the fight; and as the Benicia Boy is no novice in the magic circle, he will render most efficient aid to the doughty champion during the struggle. Heenan, who has been for some time at Mace's quarters, and daily spars and exercises with him, says in letters to his friends 'that Mace will get along with Allen quite handily,' and unhesitatingly pronounces him 'one of the most scientific and gamest men which England has ever produced.'

"Another old gentleman of long experience says boldly to his friends and the public: 'Mace is game, he knows how to fight, and you can bet your bottom dollar that he will do it too.' A letter received from Chris Connor, dated April 20, confirms the above in every particular. Allen's backers seem equally confident. John Goulding, his trainer, sends word 'that his muscles are sound, his flesh hard, and his powers of endurance all that possibly can be desired,' while the well-known Joe Coburn, who will probably minister to him during the 'little unpleasantness,' is in ecstacies over his fine condition, which he ascribes to the fact that his system is entirely free from the evil effects of dissipation to which so many champions have been addicted. While the quick-witted, sharp Coburn appears so delighted with Allen's condition, he does not seem disposed to express publicly any positive opinion as to the final result, but seems to coincide with Allen, that it will be a plucky, scientific, desperate fight. They seem to place great stress on the fact that Allen is far the younger, and has had recent experience, while several years have elapsed since Mace shied his castor into the ring."

BASE BALL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS AT NEW ORLEANS—CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—There is but little to be said concerning the White Stockings, excepting that all are in good health and having recovered fully from the fatigue of the long trip. The programme has been slightly changed from that announced in yesterday's despatch. On Friday the Chicago Club play the Atlantics; on Saturday, the Fearless; on Sunday, the Lone Stars; on Monday, the R. E. Lees, and on Wednesday, the Southerners. Our boys had a practice game this afternoon, and this evening attended the Academy of Music as the guests of the Lone Stars.

GAME IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Mutuals beat the Unions of Morrisiana at base ball to-day. Score 11 to 14.

IN CHICAGO.

A match game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon, between the Quickstep and Tip-Top Clubs, on the grounds of the latter. The Quicksteps won the game by a score of 12 to 11.

GAME IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—The base ball match between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Green Stockings, of Memphis, on the sixth inning stood 100 for the Red Stockings and 2 for the Green.

BILLIARDS.

CONGRESS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Billiard Congress commences here to-day for the championship of the Pacific coast. A champion cue, two feet in length, solid silver, inlaid at the butt with gold quartz, with points of moss agate, and handsomely engraved, has been ordered for the occasion by Deery & Little. Only five entries yet, Gates, Little, Keading, Wright and McLeary.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Synod of the Reformed Church.

The Particular Synod of the Reformed Church of Chicago met yesterday morning at the American Reformed Church on Washington street, between Ann and Willard Place.

The synod was called to order by Rev. James Demorest, Jr., who opened the session with prayer.

The following persons presented their credentials, and took their seats as members of the synod:

Classis of Michigan—Revs. A. H. Van Vranken, C. Vanderveen, Elder N. J. Stobey. Classis of Grand River—Revs. C. Vander Meulen, A. Burnsma; Elders J. Snitzer, A. Eeveld. Classis of Holland—Revs. H. Uiterwyk, D. Broek, Elder T. Keppel. Classis of Illinois—Revs. A. V. Quick, S. H. Peeke, L. S. Viele, A. Kuyper. Classis of Wisconsin—Revs. B. De Bey, A. Tweisser, Peter De Jurg, A. De Roo.

Rev. C. van der Veen was elected Chairman, and Rev. H. Uiterwyk Vice President.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

On Overtures and Judicial Business—A. H. Van Vranken, A. DeRoo.

Classical Minutes—A. Zimmer, J. Snitzer.

Classical Reports—H. Uiterwyk, L. S. Viele.

Synodical Minutes—D. Broek, A. Eeveld.

On the Questionaire—A. Burnsma, Peter DeJurg.

On Nominations—C. van der Meulen, N. J. Libbey.

On [illegible]—S. H. Peeke, T. Keppel.

The Standing Committees made their reports, which were adopted by the synod.

The report of the Committee on Classical Minutes took up a long time of the synod. The technical amendments moved were finally adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Classis of Illinois showed the churches to be in a prosperous condition, and that the results of missionary work had been very encouraging.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $170 on hand, with assets sufficient to bring that sum up to $300. Small assessments in the various classes were recommended for the ensuing year.

A suitable resolution in memory of the late Professor Hoff was offered and adopted.

The other standing committees not being ready to report, the matter was postponed until this evening.

The exercises of the evening consisted of a synodical sermon preached by the Rev. G. H. Pearse, of Davenport, Iowa.

Resignation of an Able Officer.

A short time ago Captain S. S. Hart, who has long occupied the position of Assistant Assessor for this United States Internal Revenue District, and who has always performed the duties devolving upon him with singular faithfulness and ability, and who has been one of the most valuable employes in that branch of the public service, resigned his office here in order to accept a similar one in the District of Montana.

The regret felt at the departure of so estimable and efficient a gentleman recently found expression in the following resolutions, signed by gentlemen who had been in official relations with him, whose names are given below.

[illegible]

Suicide.

Paulus Vogel, a German, about 58 years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning by drowning himself in the lake. [illegible]

[illegible]

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evening. Rev. C. G. Truesdell will conduct the lesson, and Rev. Edward Eggleston will deliver the address.

—A lecture will be delivered in St. Mary's Church by Rev. S. M. A. Barrett, on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., at 7½ p. m. The subject is "The Cross." Go and hear him.

—The regular meeting of the Woman's [illegible] Bureau will be held at 10 o'clock this morning in Room No. 6 Arcade place.

—A meeting of the candidates on the regular ticket of the Union Catholic Library Association, and their friends, will be held this evening at the library rooms, Nos. 121 and 123 Monroe street, to arrange for the election, which is to be held on the 18th inst.

—Rev. Mr. Howard, of Maine, will lead the Monday prayer meeting in Farwell Hall.

Patent Bridge Gate.

The members of the Board of Public Works and a number of citizens, assembled yesterday afternoon at the Adams street bridge, to witness a trial of a new protective fence which has been patented by Mr. S. A. May, of this city. It is a flexible picket fence, connected by an iron chain at the top, which travels on wheels on an iron bar running around the abutments of the pier. The moving of the bridge turns it easily, so that when the bridge is open, the whole width of the street, including sidewalks, is completely shut off from direct communication with the river. It is very simple in its operation, and, of all the contrivances which have been made for the purpose it is the least complicated, and the most likely to be available for constant use. The cost of erecting them would amount to no more than $300 for each bridge. It is very desirable that the approaches to the river should be well protected when the bridges are opened, and Mr. May's patent seems to be the most practical of any that have yet been submitted to the public. The President and Commissioners of the Board expressed their unqualified approval of the invention, and it is probable that it will be adopted.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for May 4, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night preced'g	......	......	61 F	To 2 p.m.
7 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.14
7 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	inch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, May 5.

Sun rises	4:54 a. m.	Moon rises	[illegible] a. m.
Sun sets	7 [illegible] p. m.	Moon sets	11:[illegible] p. m.

Streets to be Paved.

The Board of Public Works will, during the summer, present to the Common Council ordinances for the paving of the following streets in the West Division: Green, from Van Buren to Milwaukee avenue; Madison, from Robey to Western avenue; Centre avenue, from Madison to Harrison; Milwaukee avenue, from Elston road to Division; Washington, from Reuben to Leavitt; Warren, from Reuben to Leavitt; Adams, from Reuben to Robey; Canalport avenue, from Halsted to Twenty-second; Twelfth, from Halsted to Centre avenue; Loomis, from Van Buren to Madison; Indiana, from Desplaines to Rucker; Halsted, from Milwaukee avenue to river; Chicago avenue, from the river to Milwaukee avenue; in all about seven and a half miles.

The Sunday School Cause.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Sabbath School Workers of the State of Illinois will be held in the city of Quincy, commencing Tuesday, June 7, at 2 o'clock p. m., and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday. Pastors, Superintendents, teachers, and all interested in the Sabbath School cause, are urged to attend.

The following named railroads have agreed to carry delegates as follows: Illinois Central, Toledo, Wabash & Western, Chicago & Alton—full fare to and one-fifth return; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—full fare to and return free. Other railroads are expected to make the same arrangements. Also, the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company and Northern Line Packet Company.

Entertainment will be provided by the citizens of Quincy, for all attending the convention. The sessions of the convention will be held in a large skating rink, which has been fitted up for the purpose. Philip Phillips will be present and conduct the singing.

Sabbath School workers from other States will be cordially welcome. The statistical report from each county will be published, and those intending to report their county must do so by the 15th day of May, to the Statistical Secretary, E. Payson Porter, Chicago. The statistical report will be of no use to the convention if delayed beyond that time. A full report from every county in the State is expected.

All persons expecting to attend the convention will confer a favor on the Local Committee at Quincy by addressing C. W. Rearden, Secretary, by the 1st of June, that places of entertainment may be provided.

Hotel Personals.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: D. Sinclair, Winona; C. V. Riley, St. Louis; E. C. French, Fond du Lac; W. M. Taylor, Ottawa; T. B. Clark, Albany; S. M. Hood, Pittsburgh; Hon. E. Emery, Peoria *Transcript*; S. D. Atkins, Freeport; Hon. W. Dowdall, Peoria *Democrat*; A. B. Freeman, Cincinnati; R. G. Irwin, DesMoines; Alexander Patterson, St. Paul; L. M. Haverstick, Rock Island; D. M. Weaver, Dubuque *Herald*; General Geo. M. Cobb, Mineral Point; J. H. White, Davenport *Gazette*.

—Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: J. Hain Davidson, St. Paul Press; H. D. Davis, Memphis; F. R. Sibley, New York; J. J. Shields, Philadelphia; William H. Owen, Minnesota; George B. Thorne, Detroit; Benjamin F. Hannah, Cincinnati; L. D. Tuthill, Leavenworth; Henry Mann, Milwaukee; P. Young, Madison; W. P. Ranney, Cleveland; W. W. Crawford, Louisville; Henry S. Smith, Boston; E. A. Shebie, St. Louis; Wendell A. Anderson, La Crosse.

—Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: J. N. Stewart, San Francisco; G. A. Sullivan, Illinois; T. Bay, Rochester; G. W. Moote, New York; F. Mansfield, St. Louis; S. L. Fuller, Detroit; J. E. Davis, San Francisco; D. C. Lindsey, Burlington; E. Longstreet, Philadelphia; H. Thompson, G. Vail, Des Davidson, New York; S. Wells, Boston; T. and L. Watkin, England; E. H. Stewart, Cedar Rapids; J. B. Macomber, Boston.

—Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel yesterday, were the following: S. Wilson, J. Williams, Galesburg; W. H. Welch, Dubuque; J. Tavenner, Bloomington; C. S. Spaulding, Oshkosh; J. Walker, New York; F. Selby, Quincy; C. Smith, Logansport; J. G. Reid, Lafayette; W. A. Prentiss, Milwaukee; H. Osborn, Boston; R. Hughes, Toledo; C. L. Gambell, Adrian; F. Davis, Saginaw; A. Logan, Milwaukee.

An Officer Assaulted.

The roughs who were concerned in the row at the saloon No. 600 South Canal street, and in the shooting of the proprietor James King, on Monday night last, seem determined to avoid capture and punishment. Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Policeman Bachman captured one of them, a notorious desperado named Billy Cadwell. When within a few blocks of the Twelfth Street Police Station, four of Cadwell's friends and his brother assaulted Bachman, knocked him down, took his prisoner away, and as they were retreating, shot at him, the ball passing just over his head. The gang with which these Cadwells are connected is the worst in the city, fighting and assaulting the officers who interfere to preserve the peace being their occupations when not otherwise engaged. The arrest of the whole clan will be accomplished sooner or later, and some of them will wish they had never seen a policeman if they get into the presence of Justice Moore.

Fire on Jackson Street.

At a quarter of 11 o'clock, last evening, the two-story frame building No. 162 Jackson street, belonging to F. Nugent, was discovered to be on fire and was damaged to the extent of $500 before the flames were extinguished. The house was unoccupied and on rollers, preparatory to removal. Some men who were seen to jump from the windows, just before the flames broke out, had piled up a lot of shavings and rags on the second floor and ignited them.

Phi Kappa Psi.

Last evening the members of the chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity at the University of Chicago, together with a number of the resident members, met for a social reunion at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House. The evening passed in a more than usually pleasant manner, the time being occupied as students only know how to fill it. Could some of the wise heads who are puzzling themselves over the educational problem of the day, mingle more with the students, and see the student view of college life and labor, expressed in all candor, and with the good sense that was displayed at this gathering, they would the sooner solve their problem. At a seasonable hour the party separated, fully satisfied that they had been benefitted socially, intellectually and physically.

Miscellaneous.

—Dr. G. T. Bigelow, of Boston, one of the most distinguished physicians in this country, now aged 84 years, and Mr. George B. Emerson, of Boston, the well-known botanist, now aged 75 years, started for the Pacific Coast yesterday on a pleasure tour to the Pacific Coast. Both gentlemen are hale and hearty, and undertake the long journey with as much enthusiasm as if they were half a century younger.

—Thomas Dent, Esq., of this city, was, on motion of Senator Trumbull, recently admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of the United States Supreme Court.

—The house No. 296 Fourth avenue was searched by the police last evening and about $200 worth of household goods, alleged to have been stolen, were taken to the Armory.

—John Brushlin, who resides at No. 153 Sedgwick street, had his foot crushed while lowering a wine cask into the basement of No. 252 South Wells street, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to his home by Policeman Faul.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Insurance Removal.

The Republic Insurance Company has removed to the splendid fire-proof building Nos. 159 and 161 LaSalle street, where they will be happy to receive the friends and patrons of the company. The Republic is by far the largest company in the West, and one of the largest in the country. The cash capital is $1,000,000, invested in government bonds, and total capital liability to policy-holders is $5,000,000. L. H. Davis, Esq., is the local agent.

Edwards & Webb's Readers.

We perceive that the Board of Education, at their meeting on Tuesday evening, voted to retain Edwards & Webb's readers as against Sander's Union Series, by a vote of 13 yeas to 4 nays, although the latter series was offered free. The action of the board does not surprise us. The Analytical Series was adopted after a full discussion, by a vote of 11 to 4. After using them a year, twenty-three out of twenty-five of our Principals said: "We take pleasure in testifying that their use has given the fullest satisfaction." And now, again, our Board of Education consider, and unanimously adopt them.

We congratulate the Messrs. Sherwoods upon their success in publishing works so acceptable to our leading educators.

Absolute Safety in Life Insurance.

The policy-holders in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company have reason to be abundantly satisfied with the wise course pursued by the officers of the company during the past year, and the prosperity attained in that period. [illegible]

A Woman Stops Railroad Trains.

From the Erie (Pa.) Dispatch.

The tanks at Union Station, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, are supplied from a spring high up on the hillside, and the water is conducted through a pipe, which unfortunately could only be carried through the garden of Mrs. McManus, but, more unfortunate still, burst at that particular point. A gang of men were sent to repair the damage, [illegible]

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woman was more than a match for her adversaries, as she had laid by a fresh stock of ammunition while they were absent, and now poured whole broadsides of stones, accenting the shot with choice invectives, as she spitefully hurled them at the foe. The workmen went out of the garden on the double-quick, and each fresh attempt were ignominiously driven away. Meantime word was sent here by telegraph, and a warrant was filled out by Justice Curtze and a couple of police were sent down there. The workmen made another start, and the woman commenced her entire proceedings over again, when she was arrested, brought to town, and put in the lock-up. She will have a hearing before Justice Curtze this morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Voice from the Kitchen.—Upwards of thirty professed cooks, many of them hailing from the best hotels in the United States, have voluntarily come forward and pronounced Rand's Sea Moss Farine the finest article for puddings, custards, blanc mange, creams, jellies, and other favorite items of the dessert, that has ever come under their notice.

So much for the palatability of the new element of food.

A still greater number of distinguished physicians and scientific chemists endorse it as a nutriment of the very highest class; while every housekeeper who uses it admits that it is full 50 per cent cheaper than maizena, farina, corn starch, or any other preparation from corn or the cereal grains. The new food staple is manufactured, under a patent, by the Sea Moss Farine Co., 53 Park place; and, in view of the above established facts, it is not surprising that their extensive machinery is kept running night and day to supply a demand that is rapidly becoming universal.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

St. James Hotel, Boston, Mass.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to four dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

The American House, Boston, has been newly fitted and furnished throughout. The reputation of the senior partner has been too well established by a long test of years to need further endorsement from us.

Munroe's Rheumatic Compound.—A cure for rheumatism, or money refunded. For sale at retail at Harrington's Drug Store, corner of Illinois and Rush streets, North Side. Wholesale at Fuller, Finch & Fuller's.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870, at their Salesrooms, 8, 10, and 11 Randolph-st.

Sale commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. and continuing until all is sold.

90 RESIDENCE LOTS ON WEST SIDE.

These lots are between Harrison and Polk-sts., west of Reuben and east of Hermitage-st., 24x125 feet each.

ALSO,

Three Two-story Dwellings and Lots 50x125 feet.

ALSO,

192 RESIDENCE LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE, INSIDE CITY LIMITS.

In Sutton's Subdivision of Block 28, Section 33, Town 39, North range, 14 East.

These lots front on Wabansch, Fontaine, Sutton, Ellis, and Egan-avs., west of Stewart-av., being 25 feet front by 125 feet deep.

The title to the above PROPERTY is perfect. Full warrantee deeds given. Terms ⅓ Cash, ⅓ in One Year, ⅓ in Two Years, with interest at 8 per cent.

For Other Particulars See

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.

WILL SELL BY CATALOGUE,

TO-DAY, THURSDAY,

AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M. AT THEIR SPACIOUS SALESROOMS.

BRITISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

SILK POPLINS,

Black and Colored Merinos,

ALPACAS,

Prints, Leno Checks, Striped Lenos,

NEW STYLES FRENCH GOODS.

Hemstitched, Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

A well assorted invoice fine Irish Linen.

White Linen, Huckaback, Bathing and Damask Towels.

Linen Damask Napkins and Doylies.

Damask Table Cloths, all styles.

Birdseye Linen Diaper and Towelling.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Bleached Cotton Hose.

Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Ribbed White Shaker Wool Hose.

Gents' White Ribbed and Plain Shaker Wool Half Hose.

Gents' Gray Lambs' Wool and Germantown Half Hose.

Gents' Brown, Bleached and Blue Mixed Cotton Half Hose.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Black French Doeskins and Broadcloths.

Fine Custom-Made Clothing,

COMPRISING IN PART

Gents' Fine Custom-made Beaver and Cassimere Suits, Beaver and Cassimere Coats, Tweed Overcoats.

A choice assortment of Black and Fancy Silk and Velvet Vests, Black Doeskin, Cassimere Vests.

Beller's Saloon.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COUNTER, STOVES, &C., AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 5, at 2½ o'clock, at BELLER'S SALOON, in Uhlich's Block, North Clark-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday's Sale

IMMENSE STOCK OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

3 Piano Fortes,
3 Billiard Tables,
Liquors and Cigars,
Open and Top Buggies,
Farm Wagons, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On SATURDAY, May 7, at 9 a. m.

Do not forget the hour of commencement,

NINE O'CLOCK A. M.,

AT OUR SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

The Largest Stock ever offered at one Sale.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

POSTPONED SALE
Of 453 Wabash-av.

The entire contents of Household Furniture, from [illegible] will be sold at Auction on SATURDAY, May 7, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday's Sale of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The Entire Contents of Several First-class Dwellings.

[illegible] Parlor and Chamber Sets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Oil Cloths, Gas Fixtures, Crockery, Cutlery, [illegible] Safe, [illegible] Silver-plated and Glassware, [illegible] at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

First Regular Friday Sale

AT OUR

New Rooms, 42 & 44 Dearborn-st.

We shall sell the largest lot of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Carpets, Crockery, &c.,

[illegible]

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers and Agents for [illegible]

AUCTION SALE

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND PRESS TESTIMONIAL

TO THE MANAGER,

MR. C. D. HESS,

Monday Evening, May 9.

AN ATTRACTIVE CONCERT,

And a chaste and elegant

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

For the occasion, Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, the celebrated Pianist; Mr. J. A. FRED. [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] BISCHOFF, Tenor; Mr. [illegible] [illegible] SPRAAK, Pianist; Messrs. JAMES E. TAYLOR, GEO. D. CHAPLIN, JOHN E. NAGLE, W. JENNINGS, G. W. GARRISON, GEO. ROSCOE, [illegible] [illegible] JORDAN, GEO. BEACH, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], HOWARD ROGERS, TILLY MARBLE and several other dramatic artists of ability in Grand Concert and the beautiful romantic drama of

ROSEDALE;
OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

Other announcements in future advertisements.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS COMMENCES THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

Admission $1; Reserved Seats $1.50.

FARWELL HALL.

PATTI'S FAREWELL.

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that the world-renowned Cantatrice, Miss CARLOTTA

PATTI,

Fresh from her brilliant Concert and Operatic triumphs in New York Academy of Music, will, previous to her departure per Brazilian steamer "South America," on the 23d of May, appear in

Two Grand Farewell Patti Concerts

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, and THURSDAY, May 12, at 8 p. m.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by Mons. THEO. RITTER, the great Classical Pianist; Herr THEO. HABELMANN, the Popular Tenor; Senor PABLO SARASATE, the brilliant Violinist, (his first appearance here); and JOSEF HERMANNS, the great German Basso. G. W. COLBY .... Musical Director.

Admission $1.50. Reserved Seats 50c extra.

The SALE OF SEATS will commence on MONDAY, May 9th, at 9 a. m.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Lessees and Managers

SHAKSPEARE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 5—LAST TIME of the great historic drama,

KING HENRY IV.,

With its splendid cast, embracing the GRAND COMBINATION,

HACKETT, VANDENHOFF,

TAYLOR, CHAPLIN, NAGLE, and the entire excellent company.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING—An attractive bill for the

Benefit of Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff.

THREE ACTS OF HAMLET,

And the beautiful and eccentric sketch of

MONS. MALLET.

Mr. VANDENHOFF as .... HAMLET
Mr. HACKETT as .... MONS. MALLET

SATURDAY—MATINEE.

Monday next—Press Testimonial to Mr. C. D. HESS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager

"Yes, auld Ireland shall be free,
From the centre to the sea;
Then hurrah for liberty,
Says the Shan Van Voght!"

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, May 5, the great Hibernian success, in 4 acts,

PEEP O'DAY; OR SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.

FRANK E. AIKEN as .... CAPT. PEEP O'DAY.

TO-MORROW—Benefit of Mrs. STONEALL—A great comedy bill.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MAY 10th to 14th.

GRAND OPERA.

STRADELLA,

BY THE

GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR.

Grand Chorus of Over 100 Voices,

WITH AN

Orchestra of 60 Pieces,

Under the leadership of HANS BALATKA.

Tickets, $1; Reserved seats 50c extra; to be obtained on and after WEDNESDAY, May 11, at the Music Store of [illegible] & [illegible] Randolph-st. under the Museum. Family Circle 50c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last week of the great emotional artiste,

LUCILLE WESTERN,

Who will appear in her unequalled personation of

FROU FROU,

Every evening this week and SATURDAY MATINEE. FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of LUCILLE WESTERN.

MONDAY—The great characterizer, F. S. CHANFRAU, in the comedy of SAM.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Everything new this week, except SHOO FLY! The great laughable sketch, the BLACK STATUE, DAMON AND PYTHIAS. WALKING IN THE MAIN by the great Song and Dance man ANDY McKEE. NEW FIRST PART. HOW IS THAT FOR HIGH? by the Song and Dance prodigy WILLIE GERBERT (First appearance.) SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

EXCURSIONS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 4th, the Steamer SALLIE WOOD will leave Clark-st. Bridge for TUNNEL CRIB, at 11 a. m.; also on SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 2 p. m. and thence run to HYDE PARK, leaving Chicago at 3 p. m.; returning, arrive in Chicago at 6 p. m. Fare 50c.

CONCERT

In the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in aid of the Misses HAYNES FAMILY, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 6th, by the Church Choir; assisted by Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, the Pianist [illegible] [illegible] at Lyon & Healy's, and Root & Cady's.

AUCTION SALES.

By GRUBB & MEYER,

Auctioneers, 148 South Clark-st.

Chattel Mortgage Sale,

At No. 231 South Halsted-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, May 5, at 9½ o'clock, the entire stock of

Groceries, Canned Fruits, &c.

Also one FINE HORSE, one WAGON and HARNESS, PLATFORM SCALE, COUNTER SCALES, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, Counters, Shelving, Gas Fixtures, &c. GEO. G. GRUBB, Salesman.

By W. B. LANGLEY.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A

JEWELRY STORE,

Consisting of fine Diamond Rings, Pins, Charms, Sets, Heavy American Watches, English and Swiss Lever Watches, Musical Instruments, Guns, Revolvers, Clocks, and Clothing; also fine Gold Ladies' Watches, &c., commencing WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 9½ o'clock a. m., and 2½ p. m., and continuing until closed out. Store to rent and fixtures for sale, at 196 South State-st. J. C. HARTLETT, Proprietor.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

11 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished second story rooms to rent with board in private family. [illegible]

14 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms, with board.

16 ELIZABETH-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE room [illegible]

22 WILLARD PLACE—BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph-sts. Pleasant rooms to let, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO ELEGANT MARBLE fronts in one. [illegible]

32 WABANSEH-AV., NEAR THE LAKE, CONVENIENT to Hyde Park trains. [illegible]

43 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD ROOMS and first-class board [illegible]

93 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—A LIMITED NUMBER of young men, with good reference, can [illegible]

112 ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, on first floor; gas and water in room, with first-class board, at moderate rates.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-[illegible] [illegible]

166 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—HAS CHANGED hands, [illegible]

170 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF HURON. [illegible]

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY furnished room [illegible]

190 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE PLEASANT room, on second floor, with hot and cold water, for rent with board.

249 WEST MONROE-ST.—A LARGE, WELL furnished front room, to let, to a lady and gentleman, with good board. Terms reasonable.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. New house.

284 ILLINOIS-ST.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. [illegible]

291 MICHIGAN-ST.—ONE NICE SQUARE ROOM. [illegible]

306 WALNUT-ST.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, [illegible]

336 INDIANA-AV.—AN ELEGANT ROOM, OR rooms, [illegible]

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH [illegible]

366 OHIO-ST.—NEAR THE LAKE SHORE, [illegible]

418 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS [illegible]

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—UNION PARK—A [illegible]

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—FRONT SUITE [illegible]

732 WABASH-AV.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated, [illegible]

884 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, [illegible]

A SITTING ROOM AND BEDROOM TO RENT, [illegible]

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR PECK-COURT—IN PRIVATE [illegible]

WABASH-AV.—YOUNG MEN DESIRING A [illegible]

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIVE BLOCKS [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$1,[illegible]—KANKAKEE [illegible]

FOR SALE—$1,[illegible]—LOT, COTTAGE, AND BARN, [illegible]

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT DWELLING, TWO stories, basement, and Mansard roof, 419 West Washington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SOUTH PARK, CALUMET and Forest-avs., north of Wabansch. Address J. S. BROWN, 782 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOT NO. 6, BLOCK NO. 35, [illegible] J. MYERS, at North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK, NO. 8 WARren-st., [illegible] CUMMINGS, Room 18, 192 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$1,[illegible] CASH, AND MONTHLY payments, will buy a new cottage of 4 rooms [illegible] J. D. ORCUTT.

FOR SALE—HURON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brick house, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR FOR RENT—A LARGE MANUfacturing establishment, [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY FOLLETT & DAY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Brokers, 129 Washington-st., Room 2. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS, SIX PER CENT. [illegible] ALBERT CRANE, 113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW COTTAGES AND LOTS ON Shurtleff-av., corner of Douglas-place, [illegible] ALBERT CRANE, 113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON WABASH-AV. and State-st., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., at very low prices. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 118 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A FEW FINE RESIDENCE LOTS at the Rock Island car shops; only $[illegible] cash and $[illegible] a month; cheap. Address KESLER BROS., 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LOTS ON WABASH-av., near Thirtieth-st., at a bargain; also, lots on Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st. Will trade for good improved property. KESLER BROS., 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—TWO LOTS ON Halsted-st., near Douglas-place, or Thirty-fifth-st. A pair of gentle carriage horses taken in part payment; one on the balance. Title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NORTH BRANCH RIVER—LOT 100 [illegible] feet on North Branch-st., near Division. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—EIGHTEENTH AND JEFFERSON-sts.—Four cottages, and lot of 112x113 feet northwest corner of Eighteenth and Jefferson-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—RUBLE-ST.—TWO LOTS ON Ruble-st., near Sixteenth-st. and C. B. & Quincy freight depot. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN AND INDIANA-avs., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. [illegible] STONE & EMERY, Real Estate Brokers, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 50X108 FEET ON Oakwood-av., near Drexel-boulevard. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND lot, 128 Carpenter-st.—$1,500. LIPMAN, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A HOUSE AND NINE [illegible] F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Broker, Room 2 Monroe Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STATE-ST. PROPERTY. [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, TWO NEW 2-story houses [illegible] SHELDON & CO., 23 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—TWO NEW HOUSES of 10 rooms, [illegible] N. BROWNE, Room 12, 152 Washington-st. Office hours from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL NEW, large house and grounds, overlooking the lake, in Winnetka. Address F. STARR, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS IN BOILVIN'S ADDITION to Highland Park. $[illegible] cash. Cash. SMITH & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES LITTLE SOUTH OF AINSWORTH Station. [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK AND FRUIT FARM of 200 acres, [illegible] Address G. F. LOWE, Nashville, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, 480 acres near Fort Dodge, Iowa. [illegible] JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IOWA LAND, SIX MILES from Sioux City, [illegible] 320 acres Origan County, Missouri. Splendid land. [illegible] SMITH & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE ON THE South Side, [illegible] Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN A GOOD LOcation, [illegible] C. STEWART, 129 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WAGON, TEAM, AND FARM HARness, [illegible]

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A STYLISH GRAY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—AUCTION PRICES—CAPTURED [illegible] Government Goods Depot, 18 and 19 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TOP BUGGY, NEARLY new, at 276 Clark-st., corner Jackson, Room 1.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS WAGON, VERY LITTLE used; also a second-hand open buggy. [illegible] FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN GOOD BUSINESS horses, [illegible] FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, AS FIRST payment on a pleasant residence lot. CLAPIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SINGLE HORSE TRUCK. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING HORSE, FOR HIS keeping, [illegible]

WANTED—A LIGHT, DOUBLE BUGGY HARness—must be an A No. 1 article. Apply at 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, [illegible] FOLLETT & DAY, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 129 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SEVEN LOTS, [illegible] FOLLETT & DAY, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE brick house [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL FURNITURE, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS, IN exchange for any kind of good merchandise. LAMB & CO., 104 Randolph-st., Room 7.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars capital, [illegible] PARTNER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 CASH, IN A first-class liquor store and saloon. [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL WORKman as partner in the building business, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A WHOLEsale business, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—ONE OF THE MASONIC fraternity preferred, [illegible]

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—AT THEIR NEW and commodious store, [illegible] J. A. FAY & CO., late at LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT-HORSE POWER ENGINE [illegible] MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANTED—WILL BUY A GOOD PIANO IF SOLD cheap, or will store and take care of one for the summer for its use. Address D K, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE FOR BOARDERS; 10 or 12 rooms; not over 15 minutes' from Court House. [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, for the summer, [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—RAN AWAY LAST SUNDAY FROM [illegible]

LOST—ON MONDAY—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. JORGENSEN, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, [illegible]

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GIPSEY [illegible]

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAME MAYNARD, [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MR. HUGH ROSS, SON OF ALEX. [illegible]

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ST. PAUL, AUSTIN & OTTAWAY, [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE BARN IN WEST Division. Inquire of FINNEY & LYONS, [illegible]

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE IN WINNETKA. [illegible]

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 340 WABASH-AV. [illegible] A. J. AVERELL & CO.

TO RENT—HOUSE 87 WEST MONROE-ST.—[illegible]

TO RENT—NO. 222 ERIE-ST., EAST OF CLARK. [illegible] Inquire of J. A. & R. WALDO, 129 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE CHARMING MARBLE-FRONT residence, new brick, No. 792 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 18, 192 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Eldridge-court, with 15 rooms, and all modern improvements. Apply at 167 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—80 MADISON-ST.; NICE HOUSE, 7 rooms, $35 per month. [illegible] GEO. H. HESS, 191 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, WITH brick basement, hot and cold water, marble mantels, &c., No. 40 Wisconsin-st., close to Lincoln Park. Call at 135 South Wells-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—TWO GOOD NEW houses [illegible] BROWNE, Room 12, 152 Washington-st. Office hours, 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—4 HOUSES ON WEST SIDE, FROM $20 to $30 per month. Apply to FOLLETT & DAY, Room 2, 129 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON WEST JACKSON-ST., 5 rooms; cheap. BROWN BROS., 294 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 12 METROPOLITAN Block: [illegible]

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY BASEMENT house, [illegible] McLANDBURGH, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 12 SOUTH ANN-ST., CONtaining 9 rooms, newly papered and painted throughout. Rent, $400. Apply at No. 10, next door.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING, MODERN IMprovements, [illegible] GRAVENS & CO., 144 South Water-st.

TO RENT—MY RESIDENCE, NO. 681 WABASH-av., marble front, three-story and basement. S. FOWLER, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS and pantry, [illegible] JICKLING, southeast corner Fulton and Seymour-sts.

TO RENT—PART OF THE THREE-STORY MARble front, 227 North LaSalle-st. Apply to H. TOBTLER, on the premises.

TO RENT—DWELLING OF NINE ROOMS, GAS and water, [illegible] J. H. HUBBARD, 162 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE, in a delightful location, No. 933 Michigan-av. Would take part in board, if desirable.

TO RENT—30 WABASH-AV., SOUTHWEST corner of Eighteenth-st., frame house, 10 rooms, brick basement, with barn.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS, AND water, No. 229 Morgan-st., and upper part of cottage No. 233 West Van Buren-st. Apply at 237 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE ARCtic House, Nos. 93 and 97 South Canal-st., opposite the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Passenger Depot. Inquire on the premises. Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 394 West Madison-st., containing 8 rooms, summer kitchen and woodshed, with water, for $30 per month. Inquire in store 392 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO ENTIRELY NEW AND NEAT cottages, [illegible]

TO RENT—COTTAGE FRONTING UNION PARK; [illegible] SHOKES & FINLEY, 124 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 379 WABASH-AV. corner Congress-st. Rent $700. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, No. 45 and 46 Reynolds Block.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK—NEW HOUSE, near depot, for $45 per month. PERKINS, CRAM & WATERMAN, Room 1, No. 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 272 ERIE-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—BY T. PACKARD, 82 RANDOLPH-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, 597 TWENTY-SIXTH-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS ON [illegible]

TO RENT—29 MICHIGAN-AV., AT $50 PER month; [illegible]

TO RENT—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement house, [illegible] D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 576 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NEW house of 11 rooms, with modern improvements. Cheap. N. B. BOYDEN, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—132 FOURTH-AV.—10 WEST WASHington-st., [illegible] JONES & BURDY, [illegible] Clark-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—FOR LIFE INSURANCE or other purposes—[illegible]

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORE AND ROOMS FOR family. [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING ON STATE-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 24X80 FEET, WITH use of steam hoister, if desired. Apply on the premises, 23 and 25 River-st.

TO RENT—STORE 123 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR [illegible] C. S. WALLER, 12 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—FRONT AND REAR BASEMENT IN building known as Smith & Nixon's Building, [illegible] CHAS. GOODMAN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER FOR BUSINESS ON [illegible] BROWN BROS., 294 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NO. 273 STATE-ST., STORE, WITH [illegible]

TO RENT—OR LEASE—A LARGE STORE—ROOM and basement, [illegible]

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE—ALSO, DESK ROOM in building northeast corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. [illegible]

TO RENT—THE HARUGARI HALL, NO. 88 and 90 South Clark-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—A STORE UNDER THE NATIONAL Hotel, [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE NO. 9 RIVER-ST., 24X100 TO [illegible] LOOMIS & CO., 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A FINE OFFICE ON second floor of Honore Block, [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 42 LaSalle-st. [illegible] P. KELLER, No. 27 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES. By F. GEDDES, 43 South Clark-st., Room 7. [illegible]

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE ON second floor, 128 South Clark-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO FRONT OFFICES, 229 WEST Madison-st., [illegible] W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 222 WEST MADISON-ST., Thompson's Block, [illegible] THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

TO RENT—BASEMENT—SUITABLE FOR A PHYsician, [illegible] G. B. SANFORD, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 25 FEET SQUARE, WITH power, [illegible]

TO RENT—DESK ROOM—AT LOW RATES. [illegible]

TO RENT—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED OFfices in Smith & Nixon's Building, [illegible] CHARLES GOODMAN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND HOUSES IN THE EDwards Block, [illegible]

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, ON third floor, [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN POPE'S Block, [illegible]

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND BARN, AT 252 BLUE Island-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD SLEEPING ROOM, SECOND floor, [illegible]

TO RENT—LARGE AND PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—I HAVE ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST houses on the avenue. [illegible]

TO RENT—NICE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, [illegible]

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS. [illegible]

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A FRONT SLEEPing room, [illegible]

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, [illegible]

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM; [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AND ONE UNfurnished room, [illegible]

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED ROOM TO a lady and gentleman. No questions asked. MRS. FLOYD, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, ALSO ONE unfurnished, [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. [illegible]

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, [illegible]

TO RENT—238 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room, [illegible]

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH [illegible]

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, [illegible]

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF 261 STATE [illegible]

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON JOHNSON-ST., JUST [illegible]

TO LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT ON [illegible]

TO LEASE—FOR THE TERM OF YEARS, SIX [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO WORK ON A FARM. Apply immediately, at 66 State-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 200 LABORERS TO work on railroads, [illegible] CHRISTIAN, [illegible]

WANTED—TWO OR THREE YOUNG LADS, who could do a little at [illegible] Apply to WILSON, [illegible] South Canal-st.

WANTED—50 LABORING MEN TO WORK IN this city. [illegible]

WANTED—50 SAWMILL HANDS; FREE FARE. [illegible]

WANTED—25 RAILROAD HANDS FOR MICHIGan & Lake Shore Railroad; [illegible] SCANDINAVIAN EMIGRANT AGENCY, [illegible]

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY BETWEEN 12 AND 14, to take care of horse and cow [illegible] D. COLE, [illegible] West Madison-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD AND FARM HANDS to go to Iowa. [illegible]

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, NO BOYS need apply, [illegible] F. W. BRADFIELD, [illegible] LaSalle-st.

WANTED—25 QUARRYMEN AND LABORERS [illegible]

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; 5 painters for the country, and 3 carpenters for the city. Inquire 220 South Van Buren-st.

WANTED—THIS MORNING—10 SAW-MILL hands. [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL TO BUSINESS men. [illegible] BARRETT & CO., Booksellers, 127 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY (GERMAN) 16 OR 17 YEARS old, to act as clerk in a retail drug store. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN THE WHOLESALE business, [illegible] Address Y X A, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN, OF GOOD address, to canvass for cemetery business. Address W C, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A grocery store. [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN TO CANVASS on commission for Iron Bedsteads. Apply at 221 and 223 Kinzie-st.

Trades.

WANTED—2 GOOD CARPENTERS TO WORK in a jobbing shop at 685 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR TO work on custom and shop work. [illegible] WILSON ALLEN, Polo, Ogle county, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER. APPLY AT 297 Erie-st.

WANTED—A CARVER. J. LHOTKA, PICTURE frame factory, Calhoun-place, near Times office.

WANTED—A GOOD UPHOLSTER, AT RUSS & BACON'S, 129 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—SIX GOOD ABLE PAINTERS. HIGH wages given. Inquire at 298 Tyler-st.

WANTED—GOOD COAT HANDS. APPLY TO J. WATERS, Union Block [illegible], opposite Transit House.

WANTED—TWO CABINET MAKERS. APPLY to R. ADAMS, 209 South Canal-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD HOUSE-painters, at shop on Twenty-third-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FINISHers and upholsterers at A. L. HALE & BRO.'S, [illegible] North Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS FOUNDER. Address L D K, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE HOUSE CARpenters. Second-class carpenters may also address C C L, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG PACKER at LORD, SMITH & CO., 26 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PLUMBER AT 45 Dearborn-st. T. C. BOYD.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER. STEADY WORK and good pay to the right kind of a man. Apply at 101½ Van Buren-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH on carriage work and one on repairing. COAN & TEN BROEK, Carriage Company, corner Ann and West Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WOOLLEN DYER. Apply, or address at the TOULON WOOLLEN MILL, Stark County, Ill.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES WHO UNDERSTAND THE anatomy of their own sex to travel and deliver lectures to ladies. Address, for ten days, P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AND [illegible]

WANTED—A NURSE, TO HELP TAKE CARE OF an old man. Call at 583 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING HELP CAN be supplied [illegible] WHITTAKER'S Office, No. 54½ North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE EXPERIENCED [illegible] Apply at 114 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO-DAY, AT THE LADIES' HELP [illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE WORK FOR a family of three, [illegible] Apply at 640 STATE-ST.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT 201 MICHIGAN-av., a good, competent laundress. German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, and girl to work in kitchen, at 1 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS. Apply, with references, to 279 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 21 PECK-ST., near Union Park. Small family.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO SECond work in a private family; [illegible] 26 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCRUB GIRL, AND A kitchen girl at 509 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 844 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to cook and do general housework; [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, [illegible]

WANTED—AT 294 WEST ADAMS-STREET, A good girl to do cooking and general housework.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEARTY GIRL FOR general housework in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 161 MADIson-st., [illegible]

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL TO HELP IN THE kitchen [illegible]

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL—TO do housework in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING ROOM girl [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, NICE GERMAN or Swedish girl to take care of children. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 120 Twenty-fifth-st., near Michigan av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE house. Apply at 45 Warren-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE FOR CHILdren. French preferred. Apply at 516 Indiana-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE NURSE, WELL recommended. Apply to DR. J. H. D. KELLY, 152 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT woman cook at the OPAL Dining Room, corner Wells and Randolph-sts. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ENGLISH, GERMAN or Swede, who can cook, wash and iron. Call at 279 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer at 125 Wabash-av., corner of Harmon-court.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR WASHING AND scrubbing, and to make herself useful. Apply at 43 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 18 THIRD-AV., A SMART, INtelligent little girl to take care of two children. German or Irish preferred.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan to take care of children—[illegible]

WANTED—HANDS TO WORK ON NECKTIES. None but experienced hands need apply at 73 Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—THREE GOOD DRESSMAKERS. None but experienced hands need apply, at MRS. ANDERSON'S, 28 Harrison-st.

WANTED—STRAW SEWERS. APPLY AT 173 South Clark-st. H. L. BULLARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN WITH $500, NOT AFRAID TO work, can have an extraordinary chance to make money. Address M H D, Tribune office, appointing interview.

A NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER. [illegible]

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, [illegible]

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A STRICTLY LEGAL and private manner. [illegible] F. O. Box 238, Chicago.

PARTIES WITH READY MEANS, LOOKING for [illegible] WOODBURY.

WANTED—OLD BROKEN, ALSO, GOOD watches, [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY—WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON DEsirable real estate at 9 per cent. R. FOWLER & CO., [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, AT [illegible] CHANDLER, POMEROY & NOYES, [illegible] LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 ON CITY PROPERTY FOR 5 years. HUBBARD & JACKSON, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 FOR 5 YEARS, ON IMPROVED city property. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,000 FOR FIVE years, [illegible] HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$3,000 ONE YEAR ON [illegible]

WANTED—$4,000 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, [illegible] JOHNSON, Room 5, 108 [illegible]

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,500 FOR 3 OR 5 years, [illegible] BROWN, Real Estate Broker, Room 2 Monroe Block.

$1,000 TO INVEST IN A SAFE, PAYING [illegible]

$1,000 TO $2,000 CASH TO INVEST [illegible]

$2,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS [illegible]

$5,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN, UPON FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

$30,000 TO LOAN FOR LONG OR SHORT [illegible]

$200,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] [illegible] Address N. DURKIN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man to attend to a [illegible] Address W P, Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOY, 15 years old, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman as nurse. Good references given. Apply for two days at No. 6 Arcade-court.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 16, who has had three years' experience in the retail [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who speaks English and German, any kind of employment [illegible] Address T K, 239 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or salesman in a flour or grain house. [illegible] Address WARREN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FOR general work, as bookkeeper or copyist. Address OLSEN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 17, from the country, who has had three years' experience in the retail grocery and liquor business, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or otherwise, [illegible] Address W & B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22, who has had two years' experience in the grocery and liquor business, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who speaks and writes Swedish, German, and English, [illegible] Address SWEDE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience in a store or office, [illegible] Address D T, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk by a young man of experience. Good references given. Address J T W, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WOOLLEN dyer, well recommended. Address J. R. WALKER, Jacksonville, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER, OR [illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND [illegible] Address P. O. Box 386.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TO DRIVE carriage or take care of horses and make himself generally useful. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a place in a private family as coachman. [illegible] Address COACHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS coachman. Address A S, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, as cashier or bookkeeper. Good references. Address C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, A PAPER box maker, a first-class hand, who understands all branches of the business, lately from London, England. Address E E W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, COPYIST, or some light employment, by a lady. References given if required. Address M H, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small family, to do general housework. Apply for two days at 188 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Inquire at 28 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress and seamstress, or second girl in a private family. West Side preferred. Apply at 189 [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work and sew. Please call or address, for two days only, 1239 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN OR second work, by a good, steady, Swedish girl; good references. Address A C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call, or address for two days, 97 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or kitchen work, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to cook, wash and iron, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS in a private family. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work. Can be seen at 60 O'Brien-st. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl to travel with a lady as lady's maid, [illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER, IN private families. Good references given. Address G N, No. 233 North Sheldon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO WILL furnish her own machine, to sew in a family by the day, or do up-stairs work. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOURISHING CIGAR AND BOOK STORE doing a business of $120 per week, for sale. [illegible] JAMES HELLIS, [illegible]

A FIRST-RATE PRACTICE FOR SALE—IN A town of 2,500, on a leading railroad, [illegible] PATHIST, West Side P. O., Chicago.

A STOVE AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE [illegible]

A BOOK, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE [illegible]

A BARBER SHOP FOR SALE AT NO. 29 Madison-st., with everything complete. [illegible]

CHEAP—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

FIXTURES AND STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR sale [illegible]

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, WITH [illegible]

HOTEL FOR SALE—WITH 30 ROOMS, [illegible]

ONE FIRST-CLASS STEAM FLOURING MILL, [illegible] BENNISON BROS., [illegible]

RETAIL NOTION STOCK FOR SALE, [illegible]

THE DE SOTO DINING PARLORS, WITH [illegible]

$125 WILL SECURE A LEGITIMATE [illegible]

$1,500. ANY PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR the SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. [illegible] JONES, JUNKIN & CO., 167 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 A DAY TO [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—BOOK—TO SELL [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE FARMER AND MECHANICS MANUAL, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—IN THE PRINCIPAL [illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FEW OF [illegible]

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE FOR [illegible]

FOR SALE—KITCHEN STOVE, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

A Lively Fight in the House Over the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill.

Further Debate on Jenckes' Civil Service Bill.

Senator Sherman's Tax Bill—Reductions Proposed.

Testimony in the Freedmen's Bureau Investigation.

Able Speech of Senator Morrill on the Osage Land Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE DOCTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The Medical Association had a lively time this afternoon about the affairs of this District, and for an hour or more the proceedings were similar to those of a ward meeting, when political excitement runs high. The Hon. Doctors indulged in shouting, cheering, jeering, hissing, applauding after such fashion as rarely prevails among those who profess to be gentlemen, and it was evident enough that the effort to keep delegates here who are opposed to negro physicians did not fail. The question of color, as has already been stated, was involved with several other questions, and the final vote can, of course, be based on some one of these other issues, but everybody understands that but for the presence of the colored man there need have been no feeling and no excitement in determining the matter presented. Delegates from four or five hospitals or organizations were excluded by 21 majority, and among them were all the colored men. It is therefore settled that the American Medical Association this year declines to give its hand to the negro doctor.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

In the Freedmen's Bureau investigation to-day, deeds were submitted showing that General Howard, as a private individual, had purchased a square of ground in this city for about $9,000, and held it in his own name. Subsequently he sold about half of it to the stockholders of a brick company, and deeded the rest to the St. Augustine Normal School, Raleigh, N. C. The deed was sent down by one of his staff officers, and some cash added, the whole being contributed as aid extended to the Freedmen's Bureau to help the schools. After that, some $25,000 was expended from the refugee fund to grade down this square. The owner of the patent right of the brick machine was cross-examined, and claims that he has not characterized the material used in the university as worthless.

CITY POLITICS.

We have got three Republican candidates for Mayor in the field, and hold our election in about a month, so that we are likely to have a red hot campaign for the next four weeks. Colonel Emory was put in the field some time ago by the Reform Republicans, so-called. To-day the regular nominating convention was held. The City Hall ring carried things with a high hand, and part of the delegates withdrew, and the Bowen men put him again in nomination, and those who withdrew nominated Major Richards, Chief of Police. The day has been one of a good deal of excitement among the politicians. The *Star* thinks Richards will decline, so that the whole opposition to Bowen can be united on Emory.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill from the Senate was reached early this evening in the House, and an hour given to its debate. The test vote came on a motion to send it to the table, and this was defeated by 17 majority, showing that the measure would have gone through just as it came from the Senate if a vote could have been reached. The opposition saw this, and at once resorted to filibustering, which they kept up till the hour of adjournment, so that a final vote could not be had on the bill. One of the chief causes of the filibustering was that the Railroad Committee would not allow any amendments to be offered. The proceedings of this afternoon were at times somewhat noisy.

THE TARIFF BILL

was not considered at all in the House to-day, and goes over to Monday, or rather to Tuesday, as there is a general understanding that no business will be done on Monday. The five minute rule in Committee of the Whole began on the 1st of April, and, as yet, but 19 out of 48 pages have been finished. When it will be completed no one can guess.

STEAMSHIP BILL.

The Senate Postal Committee to-day agreed to report favorably upon the bill authorizing a line of mail steamships from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, stopping at Havana. Instead of giving a subsidy of $150,000 for five years, and $100,000 for the next five, as in the House proposition, the Senate Committee have fixed upon $100,000 for ten years.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

The confirmation of Hand, of Maryland, as Judge of the United States District Court, new assured, will heal the troubles in the Republican party of that State. He is cordially supported by what has been called the Cresswell faction. This return of harmony, it is thought, assures the State to the Republicans at the next election.

JAMES RIVER SURVEY.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has rejected the proposition to make an appropriation for a survey of the James River and Kanawha Canal, in which some Eastern as well as Western capital is interested.

THE OSAGE LAND BILL.

There has been no speech delivered in the Senate in five years upon Indian affairs which attracted so much attention as that of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, to-day, upon the bill for taking possession of the Osage lands and removing the tribe. He took occasion to make one of the plainest exposures of certain abuses and corruptions attending Indian matters ever heard in the Senate. He referred particularly to Pomeroy and Harlan, and made the chamber for more than an hour a most uncomfortable place for both of them. Neither could answer the many pointed questions he asked, and both were pretty thoroughly laughed at by the Senate.

THE PROPOSED JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The resolution for Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, which occupied the Senate so long, came up in the House to-day, and it was laid aside without even the formality of a vote. The chances are that it will not be considered again, and, under any circumstances, its passage is now regarded as impossible.

SHERMAN'S TAX BILL.

Senator Sherman's bill for a reduction of taxation makes a reduction of $45,000,000. The Senator expects to show in debate that $25,000,000 could be taken off with safety. The bill will not be pressed immediately, on account of the backward condition of work in the House.

TENNESSEE RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. Stanton, of Boston, and other Eastern capitalists, have given assurances here that, in case Senator Sherman's bill for a railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga is passed, they will bind themselves to build the road. They are now engaged on a road from Chattanooga to Meridian. The bill can readily be passed when reached.

[To the Associated Press.]

REDUCTION OF TAXATION PROPOSED IN SENATOR SHERMAN'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The amount of the reduction of taxes proposed by the bill introduced by Senator Sherman is as follows: On income, $14,000,000; sales, 5,783,000; gross receipts, $2,000,000; articles in Schedule A, $[illegible]; salaries of United States officers, $400,000; passports, $27,000; legacies and successions, $1,000,000; miscellaneous, $460,000; special taxes, $[illegible]; tobacco, [illegible]; which includes license, taxes and all taxes on employments, $9,311,000. Total, $45,[illegible],000. This will leave the tax on the following articles in force: distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, and [illegible] at the rate of 2 per cent. All stamp taxes [illegible] to be collected by stamps.

FOREIGN GOODS IN WAREHOUSE.

The monthly report from the Bureau of Statistics shows that the value of foreign goods [illegible]

INELIGIBLE.

General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has informed the United States Marshal of South Carolina that the two women appointed Assistant Marshals by him are ineligible, and cannot be accepted by the department.

FREE TURKISH PORT.

Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube, has been declared a free port by the Turkish Government.

THE DOCTORS.

In the American Medical Association to-day, the [illegible] College of Physicians in 1868, was adopted. [illegible]

THE JAMES RIVER AND OHIO CANAL PROJECT.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has been discharged, at its own request, from the consideration of the memorial for the James River and Ohio Canal. General Humphrey, Chief of the Engineers, having reported that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, a [illegible] route, would serve all military purposes better than a canal.

THE LINCOLN PENSION.

The report of the Committee on Pensions against the claim of Mrs. Lincoln to a pension, places her cash income at $1,[illegible], besides some unproductive real estate.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE LINCOLN PENSION BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mr. EDMUNDS reported adversely on the bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. DRAKE reported [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. McDONALD reported, with amendments, [illegible]

[illegible]

twenty cents an acre, [illegible] railroads in Kansas [illegible] on the reservation [illegible] acres each at $1.25 an acre.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, [illegible] the passage of which he [illegible] scandal. He moved to [illegible] struction to report a bill [illegible] Osage Indians to the Indian [illegible] their reservation for cash, [illegible] disposed of.

The bill was laid aside [illegible]

BILL TO ABOLISH THE [illegible]

The bill to abolish the [illegible] up as the special order.

Mr. STEWART moved to [illegible] order to take up the next [illegible] enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. RAMSAY called for [illegible] which were ordered and the [illegible] nays, 22.

Mr. MORRILL (N. H.) moved [illegible] present business and proceed [illegible] Appropriation bill.

Carried—26 to 21.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTESTATION IN [illegible]

Mr. PAINE, from the [illegible] reported a bill regulating [illegible] contested elections. [illegible]

CIVIL SERVICE [illegible]

The House then went into [illegible] morning hour, being the bill to [illegible] service. After speeches against [illegible] PETERS, NIBLACK, MOR[illegible] MAYNARD, Mr. KELSEY [illegible] on the table. Negatived—[illegible]

The discussion was continued in opposition to the bill.

Amendments were offered providing that the bill shall [illegible] tion as as to sex.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—[illegible] proportion of offices among [illegible] O'NEIL to strike out the [illegible] amination and certificates.

The bill and amendments [illegible] JENCKES' motion, recom[illegible] printed.

THE PARAGUAYAN [illegible]

Mr. ORTH, from the [illegible] Affairs, made a report in the [illegible] guayan investigation, and [illegible] would call it up for action as [illegible]

Mr. WOOD presented the [illegible] as prepared by Messrs. [illegible] stated that he coincided with [illegible] tions reported both by the [illegible] but did not think [illegible] calling for any [illegible]

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate amendment to [illegible] ing the appointment of [illegible] Treasury Department was [illegible]

The Senate bill to establish [illegible] district in Kansas was passed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate bill authorizing [illegible] Railroad Company to issue [illegible] struction of its road, and secure [illegible] gage, coming up, Mr. WHEELER [illegible] the bill on its passage, and [illegible] advocacy of it.

Mr. HAWLEY proposed to [illegible] requiring all the land granted [illegible] be sold to actual settlers only, [illegible] not greater than 160 acres [illegible] for a price not exceeding $[illegible] an argument in support of [illegible]

Mr. WILSON, of Minn., [illegible] ment, and denounced the bill [illegible] tem as wrong in principle, and [illegible] payers. This road had already [illegible] millions of acres of public land [illegible] posed to give it two million [illegible] thousand more. He supposed [illegible] be passed, for he thought he [illegible] of it which required American [illegible] the road, a combination between [illegible] lators and high [illegible] be estimated that Mr. [illegible] man of the Pacific [illegible] had, in his other capacity as [illegible] mittee of the Whole on the [illegible] to that combination.

After further discussion, [illegible] manded the previous question, [illegible] ed—78 to 59—excluding all [illegible]

Mr. STILES moved to lay the [illegible] Negatived—yeas, 56; nays, [illegible]

Motions to adjourn and to [illegible] ordering the main question were [illegible] tived by yeas and nays.

The dilatory proceedings [illegible] 4:30, when, by a vote of 78 to [illegible] journed to Monday.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Gold and [illegible] were quiet to-day, with light [illegible] is very easy, and there is a [illegible] National Bank notes, which [illegible] ering to exchange for green[illegible] small premium.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT [illegible]

There are several candidates [illegible] States District Attorneyship, [illegible] L. Woodford and B. K. Phelps, [illegible] has not yet returned from [illegible]

[illegible]

IOWA.

A Railroad Convention [illegible] Cedar Rapids, on the [illegible] to Marengo, on the [illegible]

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Military Reunion—The [illegible] Disaster—The [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEST.

Contradictory Stories [illegible] dian Movements in [illegible]

[illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

Grand Hotel—[illegible]

[illegible]